

WEEK 4 

FALL REVIEW PACKET

5 Days of Activities



Reading

Writing

Math

Other Fun Stuff

Helpful Hints

Materials You Will Need:

- Pencils and paper
- Colored pencils, markers, or crayons for some of the activities
- Scissors, glue, and other materials for some of the activities

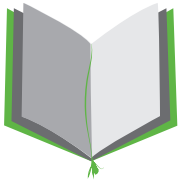





Directions & Tips:

- There is a schedule for each day. You may complete the activities in any order.
- Make sure to plan your time so that you don't let things pile up at the end.
- Read the directions carefully before completing each activity.
- Check off each of the activities when you finish them on the menu.



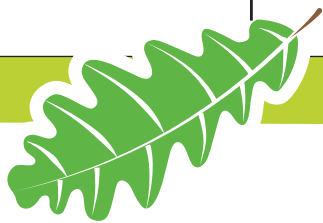
Activity Menu

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Reading 	Cause and Effect	W.E.B. Du Bois	What's a Metaphor Anyway?	Compare and Contrast: Chemical and Physical Changes	Sequence the Story: Roller Skating
Writing 	Sentence Grouping	Construct a Friendly Letter	Research a Famous Inventor	If I Had a Million...	Writing Prompt: Change
Grammar 	Orderly States	Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle	Plugging in Vocabulary	Making Sense of Figurative Language	Diamante Poems
Math 	Finding Elapsed Time Using a Number line A Matter of Time	Measurement: Liters and Milliliters Measurement: Grams and Kilograms	Reading a Bar Graph: Number of Athletes Word Problems: Interpreting Line Plots	Area: Counting Unit Squares Math Madness: It's the Same Area	Area of Rectangular Rooms Presenting Perimeter
Science, Social Studies, & More	Rounding to the Nearest 10 Coloring Page	Learning the Time Zones: World	Learning the Moon's Phases	Keywords in an Election	What is a Landform?

DAY 1



Reading	Identify examples of cause and effect in the short story.
Writing	Put this mixed-up story back together!
Grammar	Write the 50 states in alphabetical order.
Math	Practice finding elapsed time using a number line. Answer the questions about elapsed time.
Fun Stuff	Round each number to the nearest ten and color the fish.

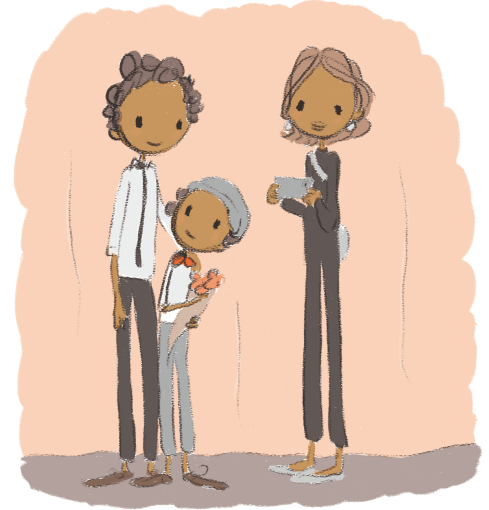


Cause and Effect

As you read the story below, think about cause and effect.

Then fill out the T-chart with the examples of cause and effect you identified in the story.

Today was the day of my big dance performance! I had been practicing for weeks and I had the whole dance memorized. When I got to the performance hall, I put on my new shoes and hat. I checked my reflection in the mirror. "I look good!" I thought with a grin. It was almost my turn to perform, so I peeked out from behind the curtain. There were so many people in the audience! I began to feel a little nervous. But then I saw my parents smiling in the front row. "I can do this!" I thought to myself. When the curtain opened and the music started, I felt my confidence grow as I remembered all the steps I had practiced. First, I heard the beat get fast, so I did a quick spin and tipped my hat. When the beat slowed down, I did a shuffle and twist. I was almost finished dancing, when suddenly, I saw that there was a loose board at the front of the stage. But it was too late. I tripped over it and almost fell off stage! I caught myself just in time and jumped backward, pretending like it was just part of my dance. The music ended and I bowed. Everyone in the audience jumped to their feet and clapped. My parents were cheering loudest of all. I was so happy that I did a little jig and smiled before walking off stage. After the performance was over, my teacher gave me a pat on the back and said, "Nice job, Marcus!" My parents were so proud of me, they took me to get ice cream!



Cause	Effect
<p>Example: I had been practicing for weeks.</p>	<p>I had the whole dance memorized.</p>
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Sentence Grouping

Name _____

Date _____

Cut out the sentence strips at the bottom of the page. Group them into two separate paragraphs that make sense. Then, rewrite the completed paragraphs on the lines below.

EXAMPLE:

Spray your dog with water and lather him up with shampoo.
When you wash your dog, first you need to get all of your supplies.
After you have added soap, rinse him off and dry him with a towel.



When you wash your dog, first you need to get all of your supplies.
Spray your dog with water and lather him up with shampoo.
After you have added soap, rinse him off and dry him with a towel.

How to Do Laundry

Separate the clothing into groups so that each group has a similar color.

Next, place one pile of laundry in the washer.

Before you begin to wash your clothes, you need to sort them first.

Add the detergent and start the washer.

Look for stains and apply a small amount of stain remover to any soiled areas.

Place each pile of clothes in a laundry basket and take the baskets to the laundry room.

It's time to start washing your clothes!

Name _____

Date _____

Orderly States

Put the states in alphabetical order.

1. Alabama 14. _____
2. _____ 15. _____
3. _____ 16. _____
4. _____ 17. _____
5. _____ 18. _____
6. _____ 19. _____
7. _____ 20. _____
8. _____ 21. _____
9. _____ 22. _____
10. _____ 23. _____
11. _____ 24. _____
12. _____ 25. _____
13. _____ 26. _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

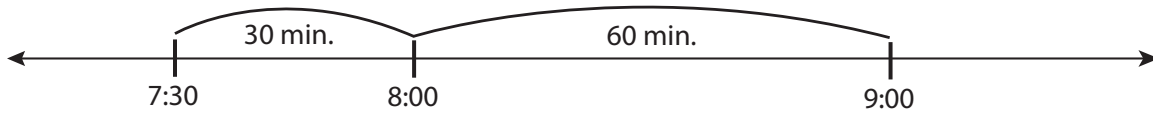
Finding Elapsed Time Using a Number Line

Elapsed time is the amount of time that passes between a start time and an end time.

ex. Start Time: 7:30pm

End Time: 9:00pm

Elapsed Time: 1 hour and 30 minutes



Directions: Use the number line to determine the elapsed time.

1. Start Time: 2:37pm

Elapsed Time: _____

End Time: 3:15pm



2. Start Time: 10:05am

Elapsed Time: _____

End Time: 10:51am



3. Start Time: 12:09pm

Elapsed Time: _____

End Time: 1:20pm



4. Start Time: 11:44am

Elapsed Time: _____

End Time: 12:14pm



5. Start Time: 6:25pm

Elapsed Time: _____

End Time: 7:52pm



6. Start Time: 8:48pm

Elapsed Time: _____

End Time: 10:05pm



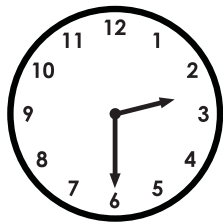
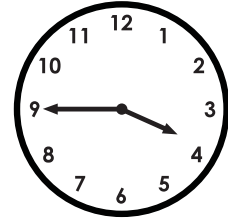
A Matter of Time

Name _____

Answer the questions about time.

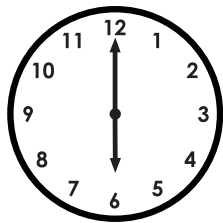
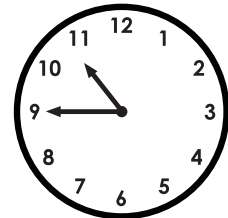
Date _____

Janey went to the library at 3:45 p.m. and left at 7:45 p.m. How long was she at the library?



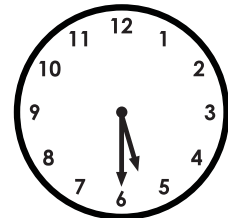
Nikki went to a concert that started at 2:30 p.m. It ended at 4:00 p.m. How long was the concert?

Joji went to the park at 10:45 a.m. and left at 12:00 p.m. How long was he at the park?



Mike went to see a movie at the theater that was 1 hour and 45 minutes long. It started at 6:00 p.m. What time did it end?

It started snowing outside at 5:30 p.m. It stopped snowing at 6:45 p.m. How long did it snow?



Name _____

Date _____

Rounding to the Nearest 10 Coloring Page

Round each number to the nearest 10, and then follow the color code to color the picture.

70 : Pink

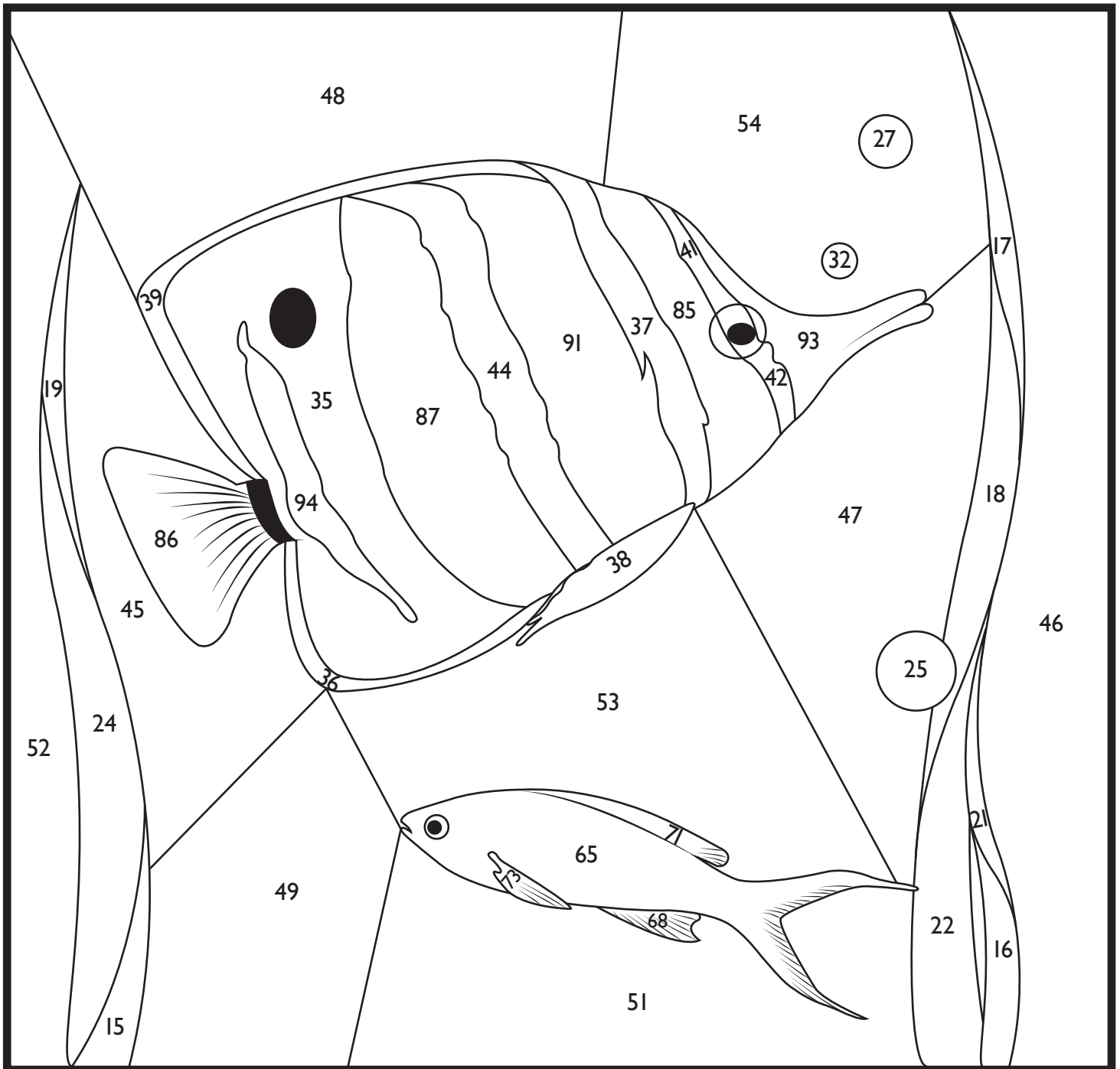
40 : Yellow

50 : Blue

90 : Silver

20: Green

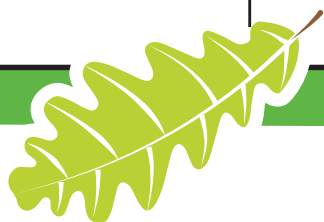
30 : Light Blue



DAY 2



Reading	Read about W.E.B. Du Bois and answer vocabulary and comprehension questions.
Writing	Plan out a friendly letter using the template.
Grammar	Practice spelling by completing the crossword puzzle.
Math	Decide whether each object would be best measured in liters or milliliters. Decide whether each object would be best weighed in grams or kilograms.
Social Studies	Learn all about the time zones in the world.



W.E.B. Du Bois

1868-1963

civil rights
activist



writer

sociologist

Part 1 - Read the informational text below.

William Edward Burghardt (W.E.B.) Du Bois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in **1868**. Du Bois' father left the family before Du Bois' second birthday. His mother suffered a stroke when Du Bois was still a young child. His mother could no longer work. Du Bois had to work to support himself and his mother. Even though this was difficult, Du Bois still focused on his studies. He believed that education could make their lives better. Du Bois became the first person in his family to go to high school.

In **1885**, W.E.B. Du Bois moved to Nashville, Tennessee, to attend Fisk University. Fisk University is a historically black university. After completing his master's degree, he studied in Germany at the University of Berlin. In **1895**, he became the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard University. W.E.B. Du Bois helped found the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in **1909**.

Interesting Fact

W.E.B. Du Bois died one day before Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech, which spoke about integration and equal rights for African Americans.

W.E.B. Du Bois spoke about his disagreements with another well-known African American leader of the time, Booker T. Washington. Washington believed that African Americans should accept **discrimination** for the time being. He thought African Americans should focus on working hard and gaining skills in jobs like farming. W.E.B. Du Bois did not agree. He argued for complete black **integration** and **equal rights**. Du Bois believed it was important to end all discrimination against African Americans as soon as possible.

Name _____

Date _____

Part 2 - Use a dictionary to define the bolded words above. Then answer the questions below.

Word	Definition
discrimination	
equal rights	
integration	

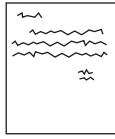
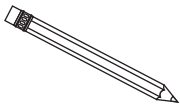
Why did W.E.B. Du Bois believe that education was important?

W.E.B. Du Bois believed education was important because _____

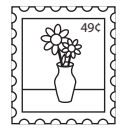
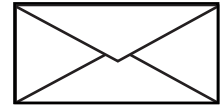
In your own words, explain why Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois disagreed.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Construct a Friendly Letter



Use the prompts and hints below to help you plan to write a friendly letter. Once you have organized your ideas on this page, use a separate piece of paper to write your friendly letter.

Hint: In these spaces, write your address and the date below your address. You can use your address or your school's address. Don't forget to use commas!

Dear _____

Hint: Write the name of the person who is receiving your letter. Don't forget a comma!

Hint: In this space, write the body of the letter.

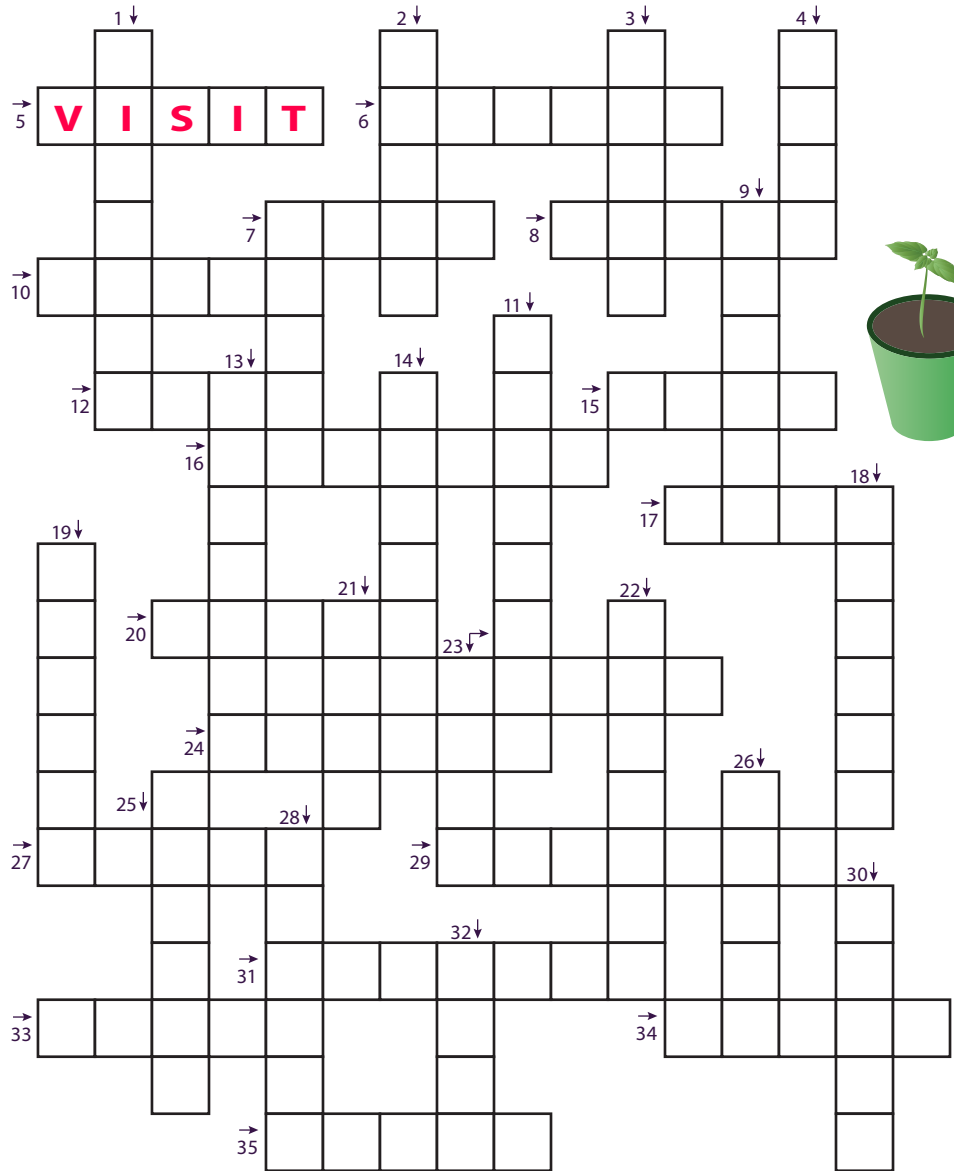
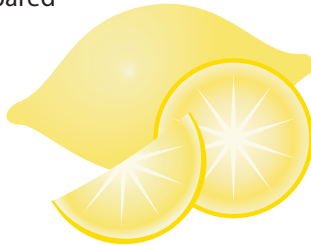
End your letter with a closing, such as "Sincerely." Don't forget your comma!

Sign your name at bottom. You are finished!

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle

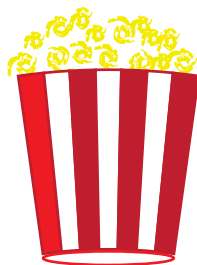
Across

- 5) to go see someone
- 6) a round shape, like a ring
- 7) having no doubt at all
- 8) mad, upset
- 10) the opposite of loose
- 12) the opposite of hard
- 15) to become more mature or old
- 16) to write again
- 17) to provide aid, to give someone a hand
- 20) a cutting tool, also an eating utensil
- 23) a yellow fruit
- 24) afraid
- 27) to feel, to put your hand on something
- 29) in one side and out the other
- 31) a large number
- 33) an imaginary vision you have while sleeping
- 34) to have fun or take pleasure from
- 35) prepared



Down

- 1) to send away
- 2) a piece of cloth that warms the neck and shoulders
- 3) all by yourself
- 4) a lot
- 7) an area bigger than a city but smaller than a country
- 9) to get rid of, to place somewhere else
- 11) past tense of return
- 13) buddies, pals
- 14) past tense of write



- 18) a group of officials who enforce laws and investigate crimes
- 19) something that is hidden or kept away from others
- 21) concern about what could happen, worry
- 22) a buttery snack that people often eat in movie theatres
- 23) past tense of leave
- 25) a pail
- 26) another time, once more
- 28) a hand tool for pounding things, such as nails
- 30) the opposite of correct
- 32) to put things onto something, such as a truck

Name _____




Date _____

MEASUREMENT

Liters and Milliliters

Directions: Use the guide at the top to help you think about the volume of common objects. Cut out the the words below. Then place the items under the units you would use to measure their volume.

COMMON METRIC UNITS FOR WEIGHT/MASS

Unit	Abbreviation	Example
Liter	l	Water bottle 
Milliliter	1 ml 250 ml	Droplet  1 ml Perfume  250 ml

Liters	Milliliters

juice box	eye drops	water used for a shower	honey for a recipe	gas in the tank of a car
juice squeezed from an orange	water in a bathtub	large jug of lemonade	dose of medicine	water in a pool
water needed to wash a car	jug of milk	ketchup on a hotdog	baby bottle	dressing for your salad

Name _____

Date _____

MEASUREMENT**Grams and Kilograms**

Directions: Use the guide at the top to help you think about the metric weight of common objects. Cut out the words below. Then place the items under the units you would use to measure their weight.

COMMON METRIC UNITS FOR WEIGHT/MASS

Unit	Abbreviation	Example
Gram	g	Paper clip
Kilogram	kg (1,000 grams)	Bag of rice

Kilograms	Grams

toddler	yo-yo	shoe	bike	cell phone
trombone	backpack filled with books	case of mangoes	apple	filled suitcase
fork	bag of groceries	bag of chips	pencil	book

Name _____

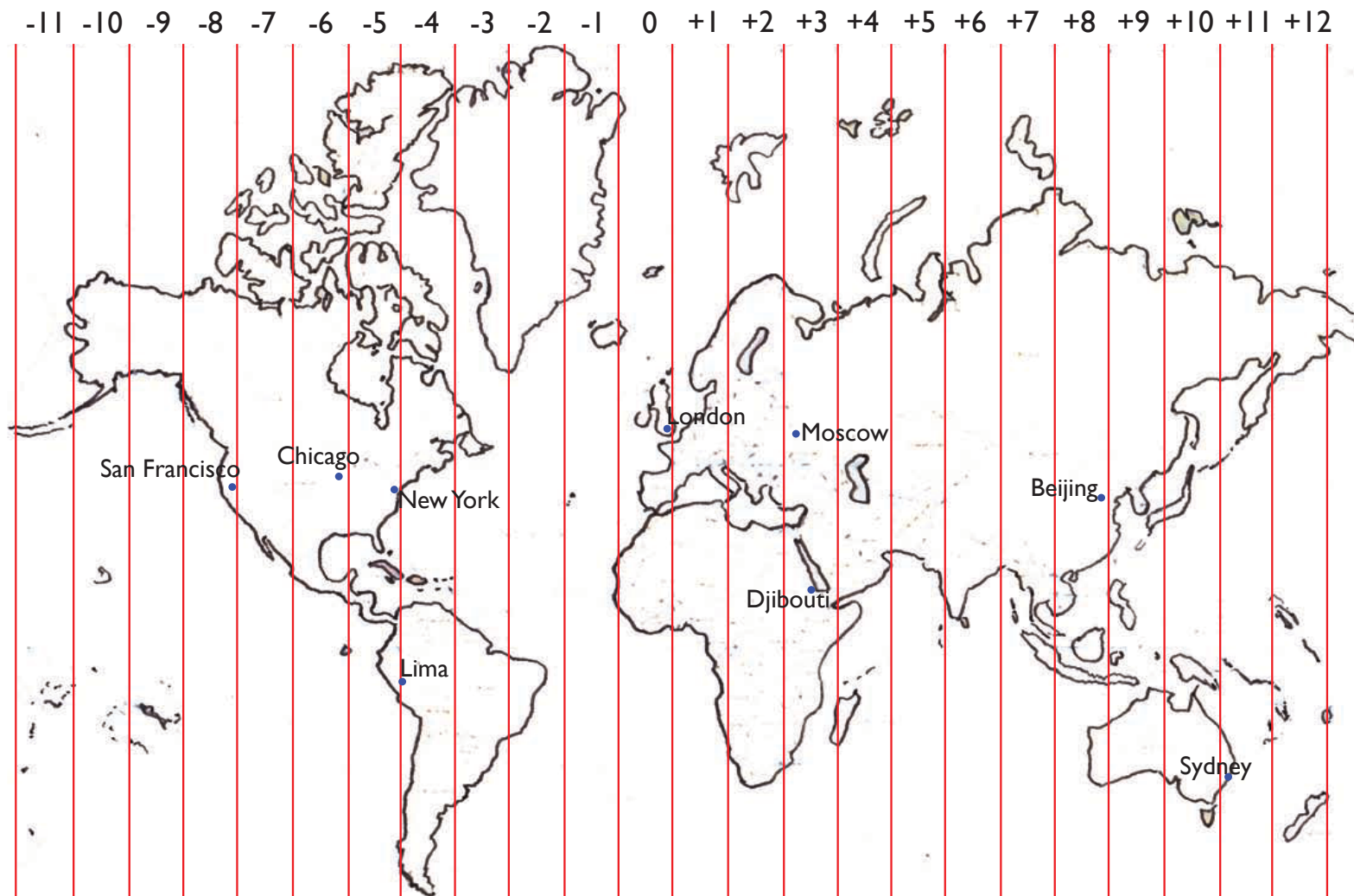
Date _____

Learning The Time Zones: World

There are 24 time zones on Earth. In the illustration below, we see all of them illustrated on a flat map. Coordinated Universal Time is the standard time for the entire world. Moving east, add one hour for each time zone. Moving west, subtract one hour for each time zone.

Using the illustration answer the questions.

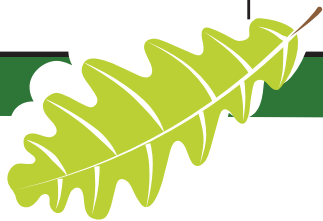
1. Christina lives in London, England. If she updates her blog at 7 p.m., at what time will the update be visible to her readers in California?
2. If newscasters begin reporting on an earthquake in Beijing at 4 a.m., at what time will viewers in New York see the coverage?
3. The flight from Chicago to Moscow is 20 hours long. If a plane leaves Chicago at 4:30 p.m, on January 26th, what time will it arrive in Moscow?



DAY 3



Reading	Read the poem and answer the questions about the metaphor.
Writing	Research a famous inventor and write the information in the graphic organizer.
Grammar	Fill in the missing words in the paragraph with vocabulary words.
Math	Use the bar graph to answer the questions about the number of players in different sports. Use the line plot to answer the questions about the number of children per family.
Science	Learn about the different phases of the moon.





What's a Metaphor Anyway?

Metaphor sounds like a big word, but you make metaphors all the time without even knowing it! When you say something like, "I'm a busy bee," or "I'm dog tired," you are comparing yourself to animals without really saying "I'm like a bee," or "I'm like a dog."

Poets do this all the time. Read the poem by Carl Sandburg and answer the questions to help you see the metaphor.

FOG

THE fog comes
on little cat feet.

It sits looking
over harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.

1. What is he comparing the fog to? _____

2. List the words in the poem that make you think of this animal.

3. What do fog and this animal have in common?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Research a Famous Inventor

Directions: Choose a famous inventor to research. Record the information below.



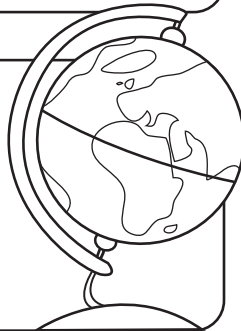
Invention:

Inventor:

When was the inventor born?
When did the inventor die?

What was the inventor's early life like?

What education did the inventor receive?



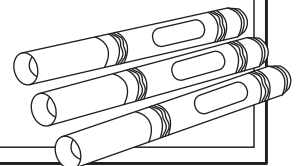
What are three interesting facts about the inventor?

Why did the inventor create the invention?

How did the inventor create the invention?

What is the invention's importance to the world?

Draw a portrait of the inventor.

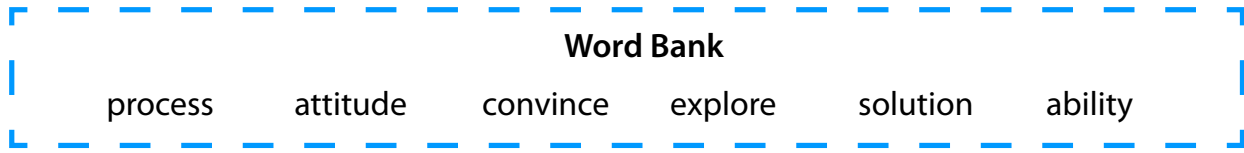


Name: _____ Date: _____

Plugging in Vocabulary

Part 1

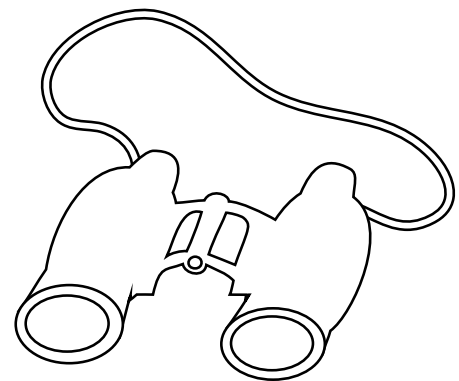
Directions: Use the words in the Word Bank and your knowledge of the vocabulary to complete the paragraph frame.



I have the _____ to do a lot of different things. I can hike, cook, play sports, and read well. On Saturday, I chose to take a hike. The sun was shining and I had a positive _____. I felt really great about the day. I knew the hike would be special. I tried to _____ my brother to join me on the hike, but he did not want to. He thought the hike would not be fun.



To prepare for a hike, there is a _____ to follow. I put on my hiking clothes. Then, I gathered my gear that would keep me safe. I used a backpack to hold water, bandages, and other supplies. I wanted to _____ the mountain and look at the trees and the birds. I needed to find my hat and my binoculars, but they were lost. My mom helped me find a _____ to the problem. I borrowed my dad's hiking gear instead.



Part 2

Directions: Answer the question using the sentence stem.

How does vocabulary help you as a reader?

Vocabulary helps me as a reader because _____
_____.

Name _____

Date _____

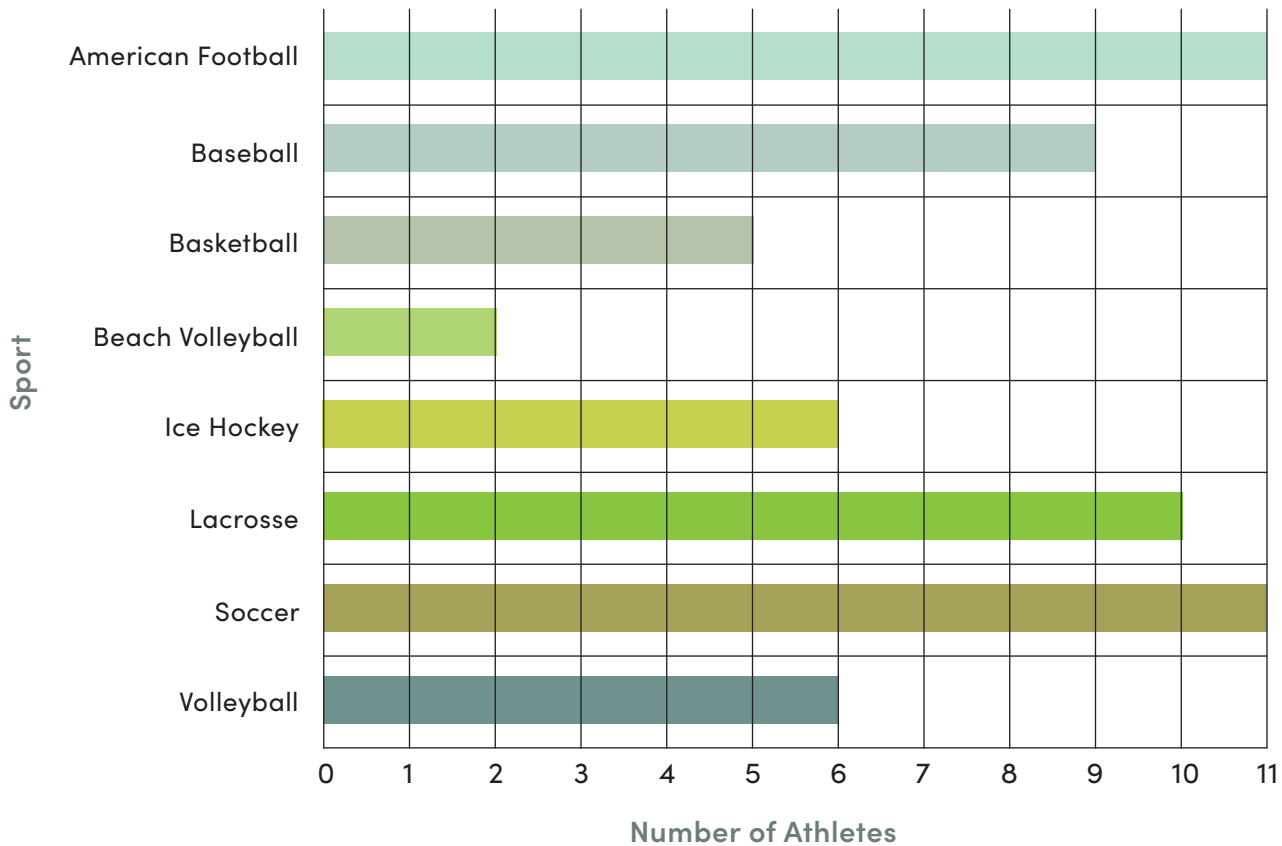
READING A BAR GRAPH

Number of Athletes



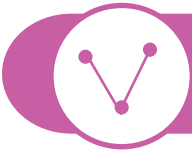
Use the bar graph below to answer the questions that follow.

Number of Athletes Playing at a Time



1. Which sports have the most number of athletes playing at a time? _____
2. How many more athletes are on the basketball court at a time than on the beach volleyball court? _____
3. Which sports have the same number of athletes playing at a time? _____

4. Which sport has the least number of athletes playing at a time? _____
5. How many fewer athletes are playing lacrosse at a time than soccer? _____
6. Which sport has 9 athletes playing at a time? _____

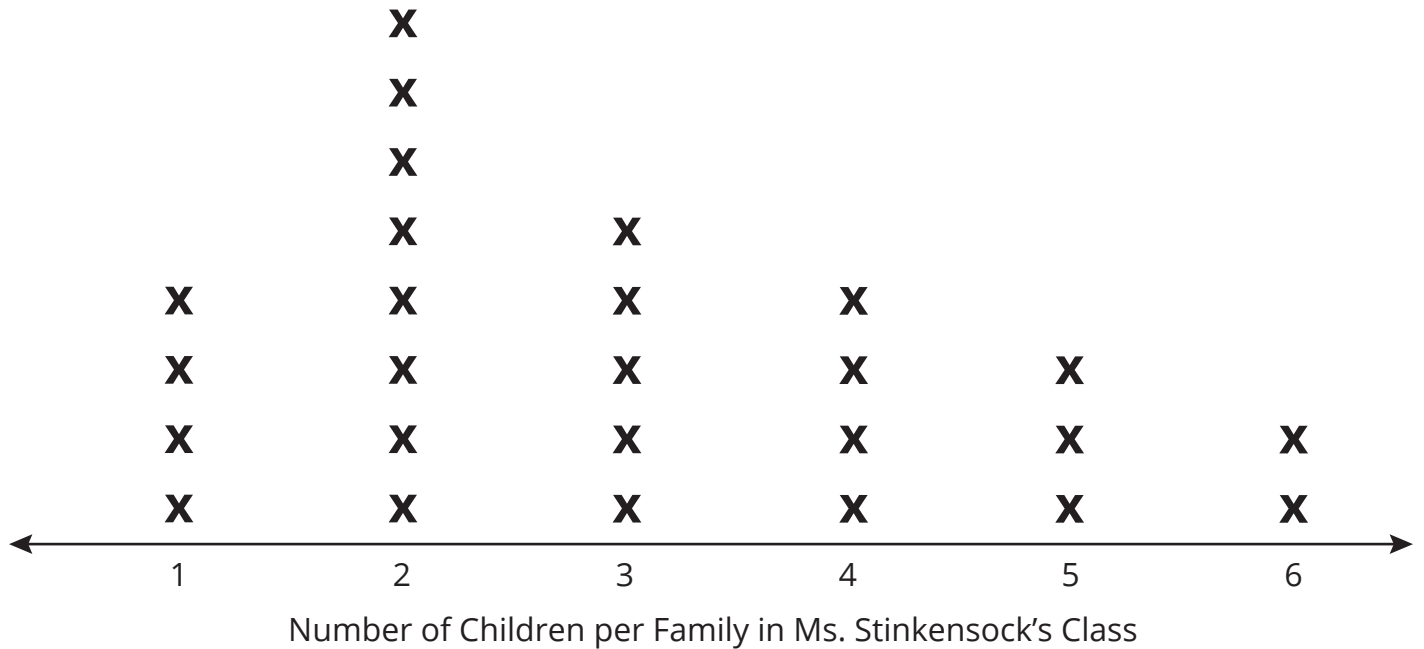


Word Problems: Interpreting Line Plots

Name _____

Date _____

Use the line plot to answer the questions below.



1. How many students have 5 children in their family? _____

2. What is the highest number of children per family in this graph? _____

3. What is the most common number of children per family? _____

How many students have that amount? _____

4. Why is there no zero category? _____

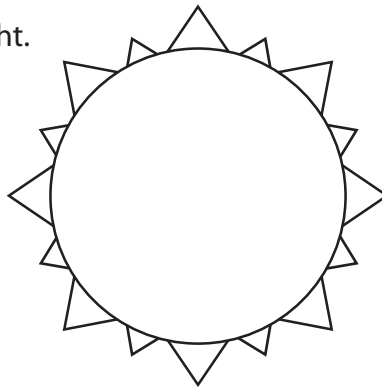
5. If you were to add up all of the children in the families that have three children per family, how many children would there be? Explain your thinking.

Learning the Moon's Phases



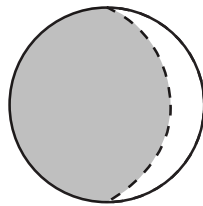
Did you know?

The moon looks different every night. It grows from a thin crescent to a full moon. Then it shrinks back to a crescent every month! That's because the moon **orbits** around the Earth.

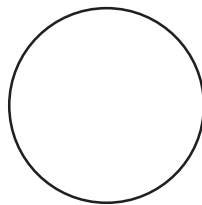


As the moon orbits the Earth, we can only see a portion of the lit-up side. When we can see all of the moon lit up, it is called a **full moon**. When we can't see any of the moon lit up, this is called a **new moon**. Which moon phase do you like best?

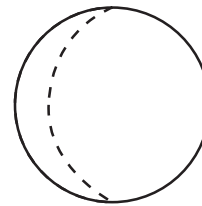
Directions: Each of the eight moon phases is labeled in the diagram below. Fill in the shadows to show how the moon looks in each phase. Then, color the sun and Earth!



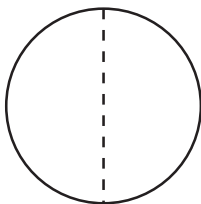
2. Waxing Crescent



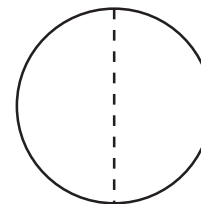
1. New Moon



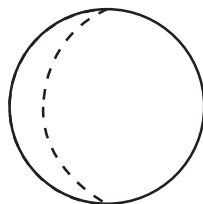
8. Waning Crescent



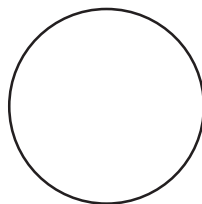
3. First Quarter



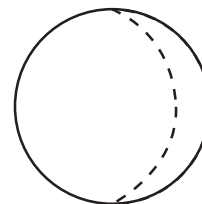
7. Last Quarter



4. Waxing Gibbous



5. Full Moon

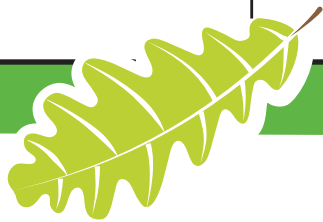


6. Waning Gibbous

DAY 4

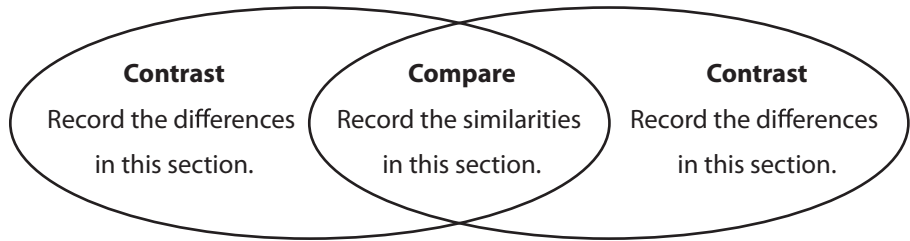


Reading	Compare and contrast chemical and physical changes using a Venn Diagram.
Writing	Write about what you would do with a million of something!
Grammar	Determine the meaning of the simile in each sentence.
Math	Find the area of each shape by counting up the square units. Practice finding area by counting square units and by multiplying.
Social Studies	Complete the crossword puzzle using keywords in an election.



Compare and Contrast: Chemical and Physical Changes

*When we **compare** and **contrast**, we look for the similarities and differences.



Directions: Use these two informational texts to complete the graphic organizer.

In science, it is important to know the difference between **chemical** and **physical** changes. Sometimes it can be hard to know the difference, but other times the changes are obvious.

Chemical Changes

A chemical change is a change to matter. There is a change in energy. It is when matter changes into a new substance and cannot change back into its original form. When a tree burns and releases energy as heat, a chemical change has occurred.

We usually can not see chemical changes. Sometimes the changes can be seen. That is not the only thing we should look for, though. When things rust, cook, mold, or become ripe, they are going through a chemical change. These are changes that can not be reversed.

Some examples of chemical changes include:

- cake mix bakes in the oven
- a dog's body turns food into energy
- apple pieces turn brown

Physical Changes

A physical change is a change to matter. There is a change, but it does not form a new substance. For example, breaking a crayon in half is a physical change. The crayon is in two pieces, but it is still made of the same substance.

Changes of state, such as melting and freezing, are physical changes. For example, water freezing into ice is a physical change. Ice is the solid form of water.

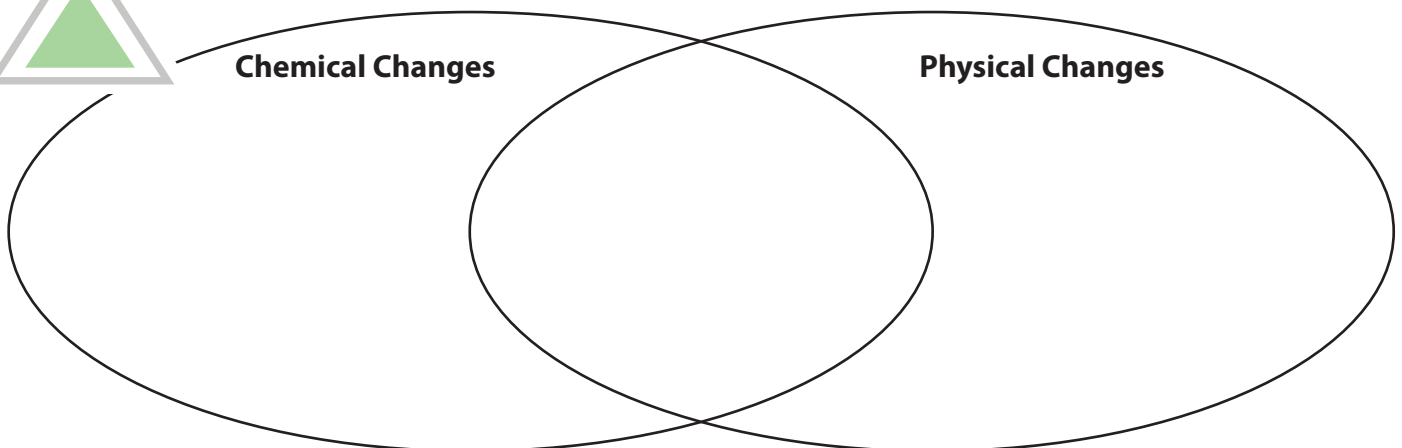
Some examples of physical changes include:

- aluminum foil is crumpled into a ball
- a glass bottle breaks
- a piece of lumber is sawed in half



Chemical Changes

Physical Changes



Fill-in-the-Blank

If I Had a Million...

What would you like one million of?

Fill in the blanks below to show what you would do with it!

Example: If I had a million cats I would teach them how to fetch and dance. Then, I would open a cat circus, the first in the world, for all my friends to see. I would give Sasha 15 cats, and she would open a cat cafe so people who didn't have cats could come and play.



If I had a million _____ plural noun I would _____

And then, I would _____

I would give _____ name of person a number same plural noun as previous

and they would _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Making Sense of Figurative Language

Figurative Language is a tool that authors use to help readers visualize what is happening in a story or poem.

A **metaphor** is a comparison between two unlike things. It says that one thing is (or was) something else.

Example: The classroom is a zoo during the class party.

(The classroom and the zoo are being compared. We can infer that the classroom and zoo are both messy and crazy.)

Directions: Read the sentences below and determine the meaning of the underlined metaphor. Write your answer on the line.



1. The snow is a white blanket in my backyard.

2. Sometimes we laugh, and sometimes we cry. Life is a rollercoaster!

3. Her heart was broken when she realized she lost her favorite necklace.

4. He is a shining star as he performs his magic tricks on the stage.

5. The doctor has no problem staying up late because she is a night owl.

6. I always ask my teacher about vocabulary words because he is a dictionary.

7. The manager's brain is a computer when he solves problems for other people.

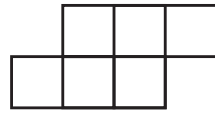
8. Near the mountain, the calm lake was a mirror.

9. After it is mowed, the lawn is a green carpet.

10. The clouds are cotton balls as they sit in the bright blue sky.

Area: Counting Unit Squares

Area is the measurement of the square units inside a shape. Each square inside the shape is 1 square unit.

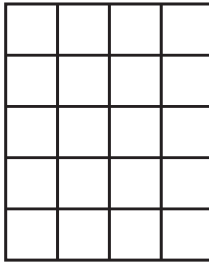


Area: 6 square units



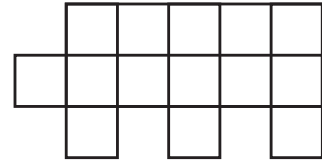
Directions: Find the area of the shape by counting the square units.

1.



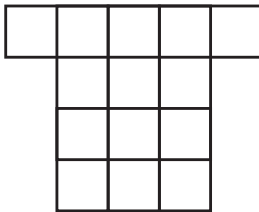
Area: _____ square units

2.



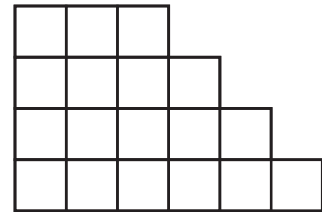
Area: _____ square units

3.



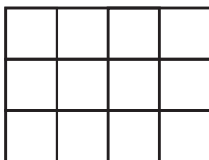
Area: _____ square units

4.



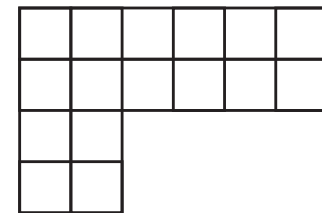
Area: _____ square units

5.



Area: _____ square units

6.

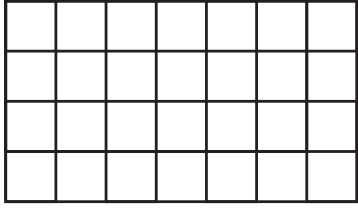


Area: _____ square units

Name: _____

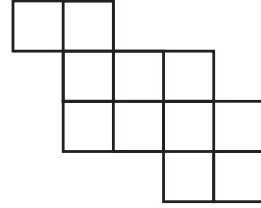
Date: _____

7.



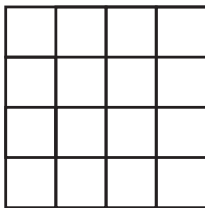
Area: _____ square units

8.



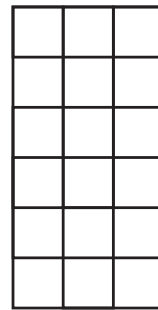
Area: _____ square units

9.



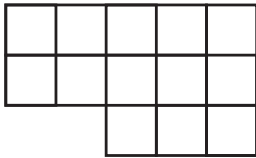
Area: _____ square units

10.



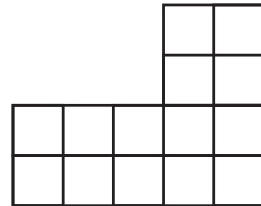
Area: _____ square units

11.



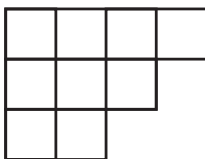
Area: _____ square units

12.



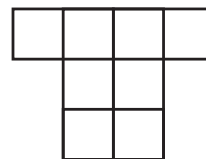
Area: _____ square units

13.



Area: _____ square units

14.



Area: _____ square units

MATH MADNESS

It's the Same Area

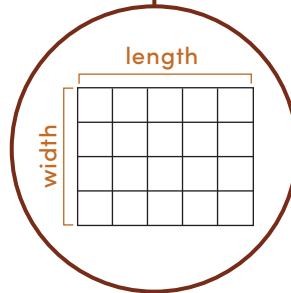


Area is the measurement of the square units inside a shape.

Counting the total number of unit squares within a figure is one way to find the area. This is why we label the units as "square units."

Count the unit squares inside the shape.

Area = 20 square units



Multiplying the length of the sides is another way to find the area.

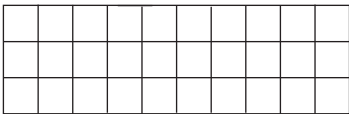
What is the length? 5

What is the width? 4

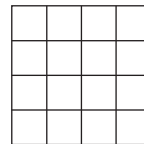
Multiply the length times width.

Area = 20 square units

PART 1: Count the unit squares to find the area of the shapes.



Area = _____ square units

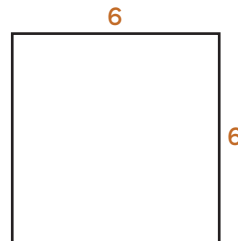


Area = _____ square units

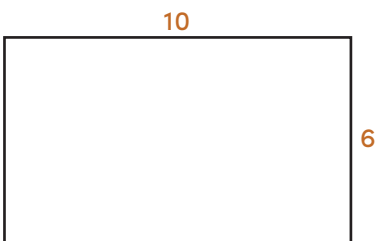
PART 2: Multiply to find the area.



Area = _____ square units



Area = _____ square units



Area = _____ square units



Area = _____ square units

Keywords in an Election

Directions: Read the paragraph about elections. Then fill in the crossword with the words from the word box.

An **election** is a way to pick someone for a public job. The job is to make decisions that affect people. The people who want the job are **candidates**. Candidates try to get a job in an election. Candidates tell everyone their ideas in **interviews**. People ask the candidate questions in an interview. Then candidates answer the questions. Candidates want to help **voters**. Usually, voters pick the candidate they want on Election Day. On the **ballot**, voters mark which candidate they want. Some people vote through the mail using a mail-in ballot, usually before Election Day.

Word Box

candidate	voter	election	ballot	interview
-----------	-------	----------	--------	-----------

Down

1. Voters mark this in an election.
4. A person who votes
5. A way for candidates to get a public job

Across

2. A person who wants a job from an election
3. People ask questions in an _____.



DAY 5



Reading	Put the sentences in the correct order.
Writing	Write about change for this school year.
Grammar	Learn about the parts of a diamante poem. Then, practice writing your own!
Math	Practice finding the area of rectangular rooms by multiplying. Find the perimeter of each shape through addition.
Fun Stuff	Circle the landform terms in the word search.



Name _____ Date _____

SEQUENCE THE STORY:

Roller Skating



The sentences below are all mixed up! Read the story about Lisa and Jeanie, two friends who like to roller skate together in their neighborhood. Write numbers to put the story's events in order.

Read the sentences from the first part of the story. Number the events 1-6.

	When Lisa got to Jeanie's house, Jeanie was already waiting on the front steps in her skates, helmet, and pads. "Ready to go?" asked Lisa.
	"Of course," said Lisa's mom. "Just make sure you wear your gear." So Lisa strapped on her helmet, elbow pads, and knee pads.
	"Mom, can I go skating outside with Jeanie?" Lisa asked her mother.
	"You bet I am!" Jeanie said excitedly. "Wanna race to the park?"
	It had been raining all week, but the sun was finally shining on Saturday morning. Jeanie asked Lisa if she wanted to go roller skating.
	Then Lisa laced up her roller skates and headed toward Jeanie's house.

Now read the sentences from the second part of the story. Number the events 7-12.

	"Last one there owes the other a smoothie!" replied Lisa. And the girls took off toward the park, giggling as they went.
	Lisa took a moment to catch her breath. "I'm okay," she told Jeanie. "But I'd feel even better if I had a nice cold smoothie!" she grinned.
	Thinking of the delicious smoothie she would enjoy if she won the race, Lisa started speeding up. But the curve in the sidewalk made it hard to keep going in the right direction.
	Lisa and Jeanie were almost to the park. There was just one more big curve in the sidewalk before they arrived.
	"Lisa, are you okay?" Jeanie asked. Lisa's pants and shirt were covered in mud, and she looked shaken.
	Before she could slow down, Lisa's roller skates hit the muddy grass at the edge of the curve. She tumbled down, and Jeanie quickly went back to check on her friend.

Name _____

Date _____

Writing Prompt: Change

Read the following prompt and write your response on the lines below.

With each new school year, things change. Write about something that you hope changes this school year and why. Write about something that you hope does not change and why.



A **diamante poem** (also known as a diamond poem) is a seven-line poem that forms the shape of a diamond. Instead of sentences, diamante poems are made with individual nouns, adjectives, and verbs. They can either describe one central topic or two opposing topics. Diamante poems do not have to rhyme.

Below is the correct layout for a diamante poem:

Noun
adjective, adjective
verb, verb, verb
noun, noun, noun, noun
verb, verb, verb
adjective, adjective
Noun

A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea. Write an example of a noun: _____

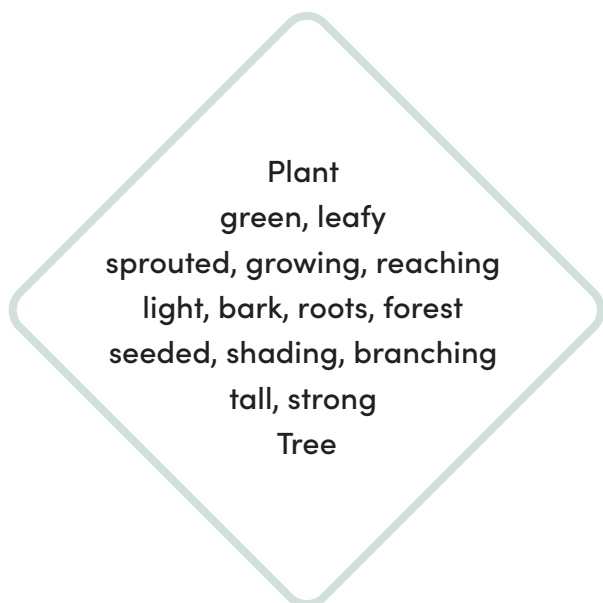
An **adjective** describes or modifies a noun. Write an example of an adjective: _____

A **verb** is an action or state of being. Write an example of a verb: _____

There are two different types of diamante poems. One type focuses on one central topic, with all seven lines describing the same idea. The first and last noun should have the same or similar meanings. The second type of diamante poem describes two opposing topics. The fourth line is where the transition from one topic to another happens. The first and last noun should have opposite meanings.

In the second diamante poem below, can you identify where the topic changes from summer to winter? Put a star ★ in the poem where the topic starts to change.

Example 1: One central topic



Example 2: Two opposing topics



Name _____ Date _____

Now it's your turn! Fill in the blanks to complete this diamante poem:



Kittens

_____, soft
(adjective)
pouncing, _____, napping
(verb)
yarn, _____ ball, _____
(noun) (noun)
barking, jumping, _____
(verb)
fluffy, _____
(adjective)

(noun)



Does this poem describe one topic or two? _____

Write your own diamante poem using the spaces below.

You can choose to write about one central idea or two opposing ideas.

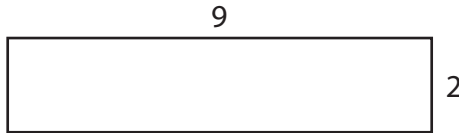
(noun)
_____, _____
(adjective) (adjective)
_____, _____, _____
(verb) (verb) (verb)
_____, _____, _____, _____
(noun) (noun) (noun) (noun)
_____, _____, _____
(verb) (verb) (verb)
_____, _____
(adjective) (adjective)

(noun)

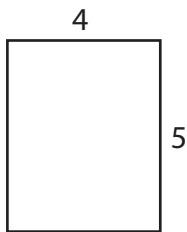
Area of Rectangular Rooms

Area is the measurement of the square units inside a shape. Use the equation to find area:

$$\text{Length} \times \text{Width} = \text{Area}$$

Length: 9Width: 2Area: 18 square units

1

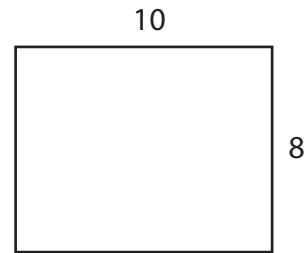


Length: _____

Width: _____

Area: _____ square units

4

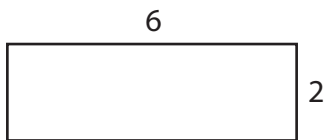


Length: _____

Width: _____

Area: _____ square units

2

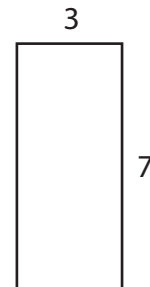


Length: _____

Width: _____

Area: _____ square units

5

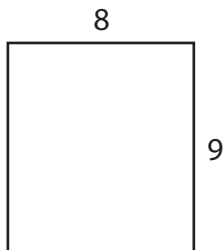


Length: _____

Width: _____

Area: _____ square units

3



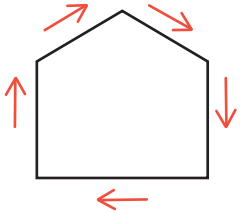
Length: _____

Width: _____

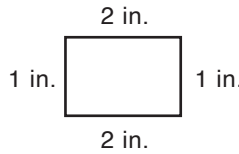
Area: _____ square units

Presenting Perimeter

Directions: Add the lengths of the sides and then write the **perimeter (P)** on the line below.



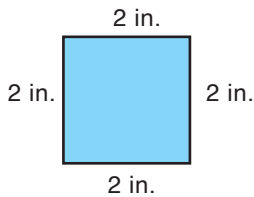
Perimeter (P):
The distance
around a figure.



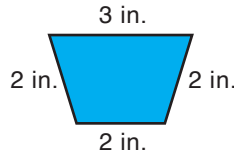
To find the perimeter, add
the length of each side together.

Perimeter (P) = 1 in. + 1 in. + 2 in. + 2 in. = 6 in.

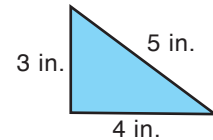
1.



P = _____

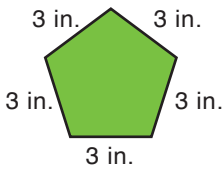


P = _____

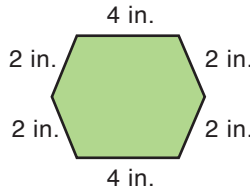


P = _____

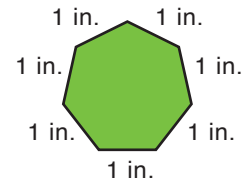
2.



P = _____

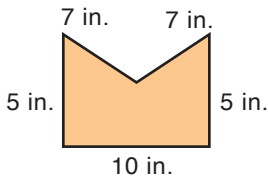


P = _____

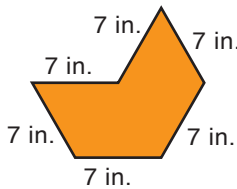


P = _____

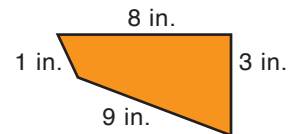
3.



P = _____

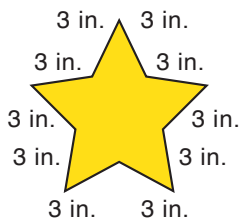


P = _____

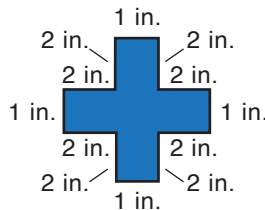


P = _____

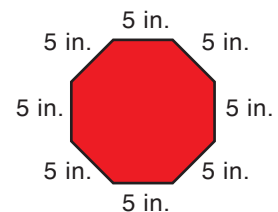
4.



P = _____



P = _____



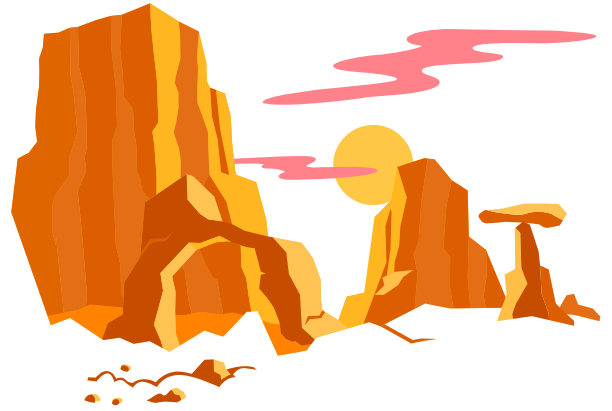
P = _____

Name _____

Date _____

What Is a Landform?

A **landform** is any natural feature of Earth's surface that is made up of rock, dirt, or minerals. Landforms can be created in many different ways, including through weathering and erosion, by volcanic eruptions, by the movement of Earth's crust, and even by the growth of living things!



Directions: Use the word bank to circle the landform terms in the word search puzzle.

K C A N Y O N L B P M E S A
M P N B P C T A E U U H E U
R O D P L A T E A U T T T Y
H R U D L V P K A R S T K A
I U V N E E A T J R H O E R
V I A K T T K C L I F F A D
A S L E H A E I K I E D T A
L H C T I M I H A C T U X N
L A A U F A G N U R R N L G
E I P O A D E J R B I E W O
Y P E N I N S U L A S O Y F
S J A F A R A S E U H I L L

Word Bank:

Karst
Cave
Valley
Hill

Mountain
Yardang
Butte
Mesa

Plateau
Canyon
Cliff
Dune

Peninsula
Cape

WEEK 4



FALL
REVIEW PACKET

ANSWER
KEYS



Use these answer keys
to check your work!

Cause and Effect Answer Key

As you read the story below, think about cause and effect.

Then fill out the T-chart with the examples of cause and effect you identified in the story.

Today was the day of my big dance performance! I had been practicing for weeks and I had the whole dance memorized. When I got to the performance hall, I put on my new shoes and hat. I checked my reflection in the mirror. "I look good!" I thought with a grin. It was almost my turn to perform, so I peeked out from behind the curtain. There were so many people in the audience! I began to feel a little nervous. But then I saw my parents smiling in the front row. "I can do this!" I thought to myself. When the curtain opened and the music started, I felt my confidence grow as I remembered all the steps I had practiced. First, I heard the beat get fast, so I did a quick spin and tipped my hat. When the beat slowed down, I did a shuffle and twist. I was almost finished dancing, when suddenly, I saw that there was a loose board at the front of the stage. But it was too late. I tripped over it and almost fell off stage! I caught myself just in time and jumped backward, pretending like it was just part of my dance. The music ended and I bowed. Everyone in the audience jumped to their feet and clapped. My parents were cheering loudest of all. I was so happy that I did a little jig and smiled before walking off stage. After the performance was over, my teacher gave me a pat on the back and said, "Nice job, Marcus!" My parents were so proud of me, they took me to get ice cream!



Cause	Effect
Example: I had been practicing for weeks.	I had the whole dance memorized.
There were so many people in the audience.	I began to feel nervous.
I saw my parents in the audience.	I thought to myself, "I can do this!"
I remembered all the steps I had practiced.	I felt my confidence grow.
There was a loose floorboard.	I tripped over it and almost fell off the stage.
My parents were so proud.	They took me to get ice cream.

Sentence Grouping

Cut out the sentence strips at the bottom of the page. Group them into two separate paragraphs that make sense. Then, rewrite the completed paragraphs on the lines below.

EXAMPLE:

Spray your dog with water and lather him up with shampoo.

When you wash your dog, first you need to get all of your supplies.

After you have added soap, rinse him off and dry him with a towel.



When you wash your dog, first you need to get all of your supplies.

Spray your dog with water and lather him up with shampoo.

After you have added soap, rinse him off and dry him with a towel.

How to Do Laundry

Before you begin to wash your clothes, you need to sort them first. Separate the clothing into groups so that each group has a similar color. Place each pile of clothes in a laundry basket and take the baskets to the laundry room.

It's time to start washing your clothes! Look for stains and apply a small amount of stain remover to any soiled areas. Next, place one pile of laundry in the washer.

Add the detergent and start the washer.

Before you begin to wash your clothes, you need to sort them first.

Separate the clothing into groups so that each group has a similar color.

Place each pile of clothes in a laundry basket and take the baskets to the laundry room.

It's time to start washing your clothes!

Look for stains and apply a small amount of stain remover to any soiled areas.

Next, place one pile of laundry in the washer.

Add the detergent and start the washer.

Name _____

Date _____ **ANSWER KEY**

Orderly States

Put the states in alphabetical order.



1. Alabama 14. Indiana

2. Alaska 15. Iowa

3. Arizona 16. Kansas

4. Arkansas 17. Kentucky

5. California 18. Louisiana

6. Colorado 19. Maine

7. Connecticut 20. Maryland

8. Delaware 21. Massachusetts

9. Florida 22. Michigan

10. Georgia 23. Minnesota

11. Hawaii 24. Mississippi

12. Idaho 25. Missouri

13. Illinois 26. Montana

27. Nebraska

28. Nevada

29. New Hampshire

30. New Jersey

31. New Mexico

32. New York

33. North Carolina

34. North Dakota

35. Ohio

36. Oklahoma

37. Oregon

38. Pennsylvania

39. Rhode Island

40. South Carolina

41. South Dakota

42. Tennessee

43. Texas

44. Utah

45. Vermont

46. Virginia

47. Washington

48. West Virginia

49. Wisconsin

50. Wyoming

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key

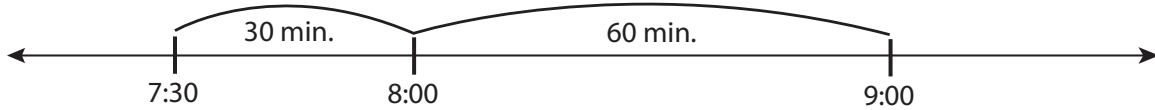
Finding Elapsed Time Using a Number Line

Elapsed time is the amount of time that passes between a start time and an end time.

ex. Start Time: 7:30pm

Elapsed Time: 1 hour and 30 minutes

End Time: 9:00pm



Directions: Use the number line to determine the elapsed time.

Student number lines will vary

1. Start Time: 2:37pm

Elapsed Time: 38 minutes

End Time: 3:15pm



2. Start Time: 10:05am

Elapsed Time: 46 minutes

End Time: 10:51am



3. Start Time: 12:09pm

Elapsed Time: 71 minutes OR
1 hour and 11 minutes

End Time: 1:20pm



4. Start Time: 11:44am

Elapsed Time: 30 minutes

End Time: 12:14pm



5. Start Time: 6:25pm

Elapsed Time: 87 minutes OR
1 hour and 27 minutes

End Time: 7:52pm



6. Start Time: 8:48pm

Elapsed Time: 77 minutes OR
1 hour and 17 minutes

End Time: 10:05pm



A Matter of Time

Name _____

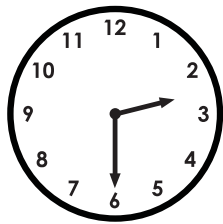
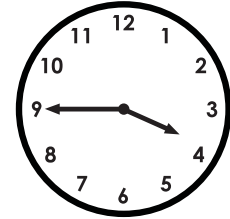
Answer the questions about time.

Date _____

ANSWER KEY

Janey went to the library at 3:45 p.m. and left at 7:45 p.m. How long was she at the library?

4 hours

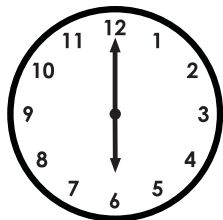
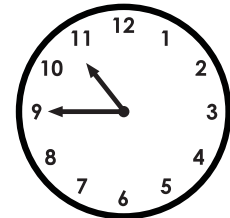


Nikki went to a concert that started at 2:30 p.m. It ended at 4:00 p.m. How long was the concert?

1 hour, 30 minutes

Joji went to the park at 10:45 a.m. and left at 12:00 p.m. How long was he at the park?

1 hour, 15 minutes

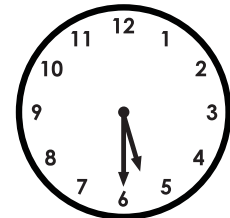


Mike went to see a movie at the theater that was 1 hour and 45 minutes long. It started at 6:00 p.m. What time did it end?

7:45 p.m.

It started snowing outside at 5:30 p.m. It stopped snowing at 6:45 p.m. How long did it snow?

1 hour, 15 minutes



Name _____

Date _____

Rounding to the Nearest 10 Coloring Page

Round each number to the nearest 10, and then follow the color code to color the picture.

70 : Pink

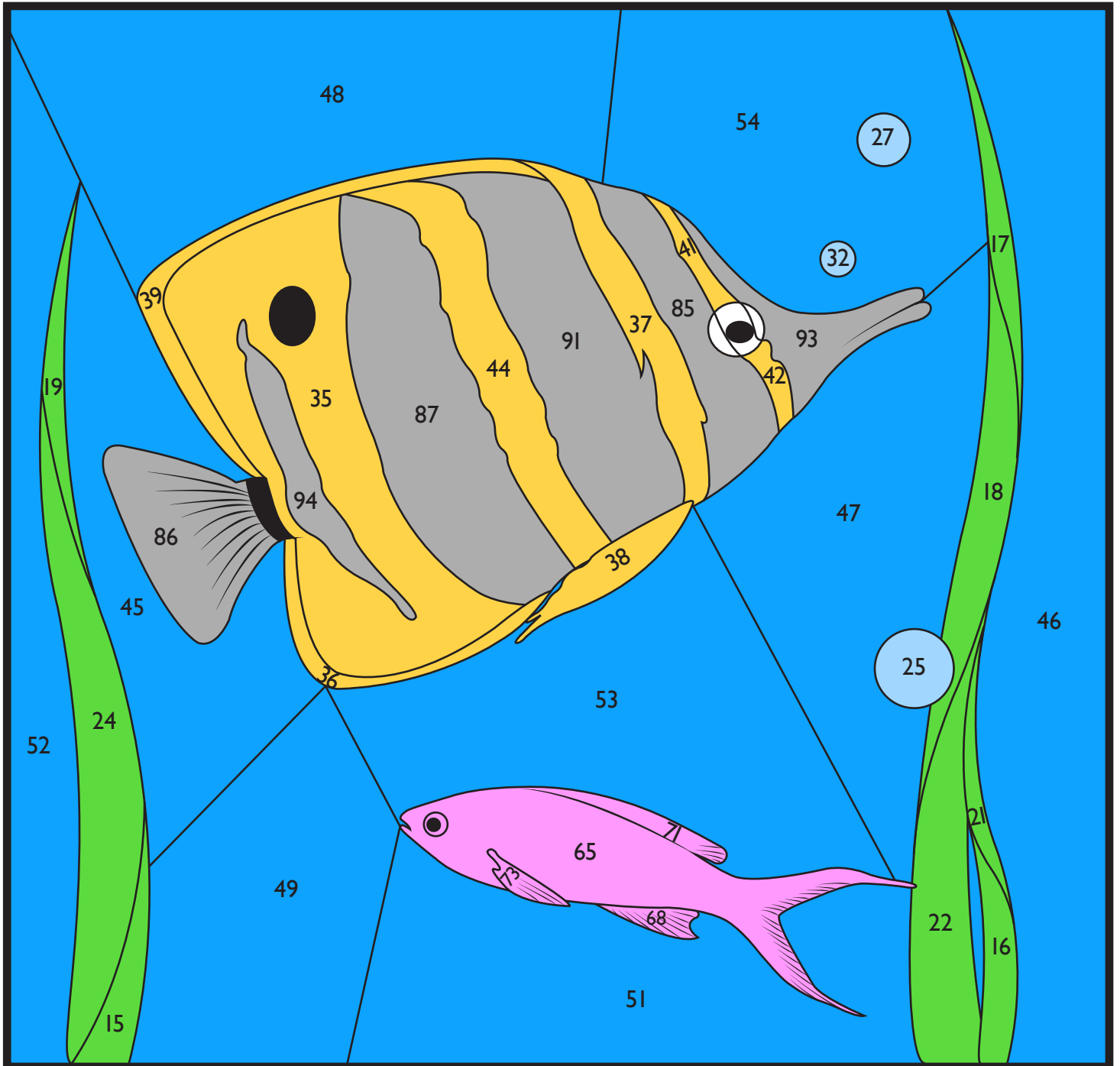
40 : Yellow

50 : Blue

90 : Silver

20: Green

30 : Light Blue



W.E.B. Du Bois

1868-1963

civil rights
activist



writer

sociologist

Part 1 - Read the informational text below.

William Edward Burghardt (W.E.B.) Du Bois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in **1868**. Du Bois' father left the family before Du Bois' second birthday. His mother suffered a stroke when Du Bois was still a young child. His mother could no longer work. Du Bois had to work to support himself and his mother. Even though this was difficult, Du Bois still focused on his studies. He believed that education could make their lives better. Du Bois became the first person in his family to go to high school.

In **1885**, W.E.B. Du Bois moved to Nashville, Tennessee, to attend Fisk University. Fisk University is a historically black university. After completing his master's degree, he studied in Germany at the University of Berlin. In **1895**, he became the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard University. W.E.B. Du Bois helped found the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in **1909**.

Interesting Fact

W.E.B. Du Bois died one day before Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech, which spoke about integration and equal rights for African Americans.

W.E.B. Du Bois spoke about his disagreements with another well-known African American leader of the time, Booker T. Washington. Washington believed that African Americans should accept **discrimination** for the time being. He thought African Americans should focus on working hard and gaining skills in jobs like farming. W.E.B. Du Bois did not agree. He argued for complete black **integration** and **equal rights**. Du Bois believed it was important to end all discrimination against African Americans as soon as possible.

Part 2 - Use a dictionary to define the bolded words above. Then answer the questions below.

Answers will vary, but may include

Word	Definition
discrimination	unfair treatment of a person or group of people because of their race, religion, gender, or ability
equal rights	the idea that every person is to be treated equally by the law
integration	people of different races being in the same communities, schools, and workplaces

Why did W.E.B. Du Bois believe that education was important?

(Answers will vary, but may include...)

W.E.B. Du Bois believed education was important because he saw it as a way to make his family's
life better.

In your own words, explain why Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois disagreed.

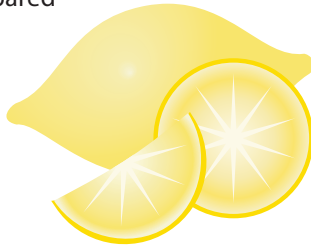
Washington believed that African Americans should accept discrimination for the time being. Instead, he
wanted African Americans to focus on gaining skills and working hard. Du Bois believed that African Americans
should be completely equal as soon as possible.

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER KEY

Across

- 5) to go see someone
- 6) a round shape, like a ring
- 7) having no doubt at all
- 8) mad, upset
- 10) the opposite of loose
- 12) the opposite of hard
- 15) to become more mature or old
- 16) to write again
- 17) to provide aid, to give someone a hand
- 20) a cutting tool, also an eating utensil
- 23) a yellow fruit
- 24) afraid
- 27) to feel, to put your hand on something
- 29) in one side and out the other
- 31) a large number
- 33) an imaginary vision you have while sleeping
- 34) to have fun or take pleasure from
- 35) prepared



Down

- 1) to send away
- 2) a piece of cloth that warms the neck and shoulders
- 3) all by yourself
- 4) a lot
- 7) an area bigger than a city but smaller than a country
- 9) to get rid of, to place somewhere else
- 11) past tense of return
- 13) buddies, pals
- 14) past tense of write



- 18) a group of officials who enforce laws and investigate crimes
- 19) something that is hidden or kept away from others
- 21) concern about what could happen, worry
- 22) a buttery snack that people often eat in movie theatres
- 23) past tense of leave
- 25) a pail
- 26) another time, once more
- 28) a hand tool for pounding things, such as nails
- 30) the opposite of correct
- 32) to put things onto something, such as a truck

Name _____




Date _____

MEASUREMENT ANSWER KEY

Liters and Milliliters

Directions: Use the guide at the top to help you think about the volume of common objects. Cut out the the words below. Then place the items under the units you would use to measure their volume.

COMMON METRIC UNITS FOR WEIGHT/MASS

Unit	Abbreviation	Example
Liter	l	Water bottle 
Milliliter	1 ml 250 ml	Droplet  1 ml Perfume  250 ml

Liters		Milliliters	
water used for a shower	water in a bathtub	juice box	eye drops
gas in the tank of a car	water in a pool	honey for a recipe	juice squeezed from an orange
large jug of lemonade	jug of milk	dose of medicine	ketchup on a hotdog
water needed to wash a car		baby bottle	dressing for your salad

juice box	eye drops	water used for a shower	honey for a recipe	gas in the tank of a car
juice squeezed from an orange	water in a bathtub	large jug of lemonade	dose of medicine	water in a pool
water needed to wash a car	jug of milk	ketchup on a hotdog	baby bottle	dressing for your salad

Name _____

Date _____

MEASUREMENT Answer Key

Grams and Kilograms

Directions: Use the guide at the top to help you think about the metric weight of common objects. Cut out the words below. Then place the items under the units you would use to measure their weight.

COMMON METRIC UNITS FOR WEIGHT/MASS

Unit	Abbreviation	Example
Gram	g	Paper clip
Kilogram	kg (1,000 grams)	Bag of rice

Kilograms	Grams
toddler	fork
bag of groceries	apple
trombone	yo-yo
case of mangoes	cell phone
backpack filled with books	shoe
bike	book
bag of groceries	bag of chips
filled suitcase	

toddler	yo-yo	shoe	bike	cell phone
trombone	backpack filled with books	case of mangoes	apple	filled suitcase
fork	bag of groceries	bag of chips	pencil	book

Name _____

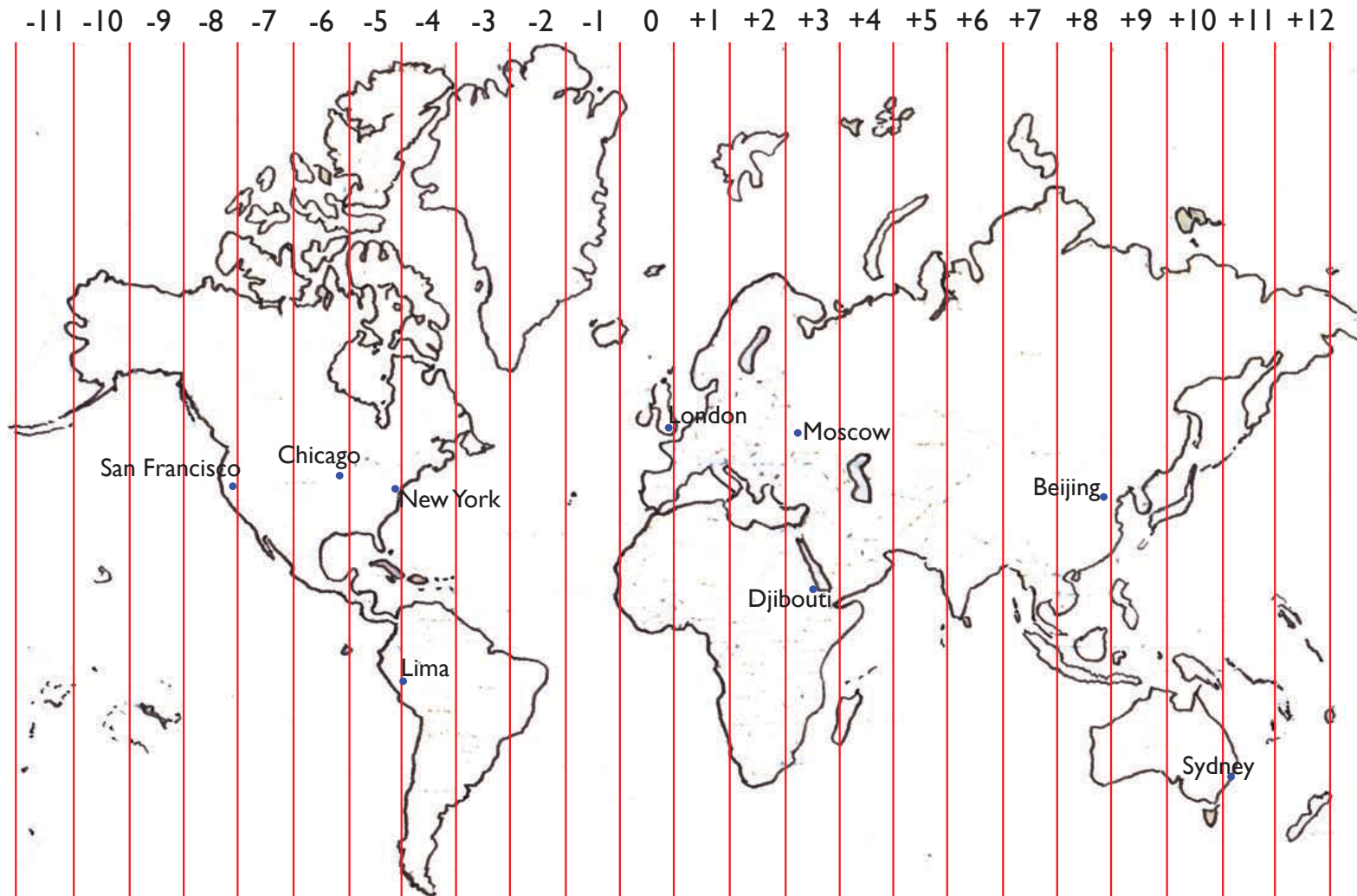
Date _____ **ANSWER KEY**

Learning The Time Zones: World

There are 24 time zones on Earth. In the illustration below, we see all of them illustrated on a flat map. Coordinated Universal Time is the standard time for the entire world. Moving east, add one hour for each time zone. Moving west, subtract one hour for each time zone.

Using the illustration answer the questions.

1. Christina lives in London, England. If she updates her blog at 7 p.m., at what time will the update be visible to her readers in California? **11:00 a.m.**
2. If newscasters begin reporting on an earthquake in Beijing at 4 a.m., at what time will viewers in New York see the coverage? **3:00 p.m. on Thursday**
3. The flight from Chicago to Moscow is 20 hours long. If a plane leaves Chicago at 4:30 p.m, on January 26th, what time will it arrive in Moscow? **9:30 p.m. on January 27**





What's a Metaphor Anyway?

Metaphor sounds like a big word, but you make metaphors all the time without even knowing it! When you say something like, "I'm a busy bee," or "I'm dog tired," you are comparing yourself to animals without really saying "I'm like a bee," or "I'm like a dog."

Poets do this all the time. Read the poem by Carl Sandburg and answer the questions to help you see the metaphor.

FOG

THE fog comes
on little cat feet.

It sits looking
over harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.

1. What is he comparing the fog to? A cat

2. List the words in the poem that make you think of this animal.

little cat feet, silent haunches

3. What do fog and this animal have in common?

Answers may vary.

The fog comes in quietly and slowly, the same way a cat comes on

little cat feet. The fog sits silently for a little while before moving on,

the same way a cat sits silently looking at something before walking away.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Plugging in Vocabulary

ANSWERS

Part 1

Directions: Use the words in the Word Bank and your knowledge of the vocabulary to complete the paragraph frame.

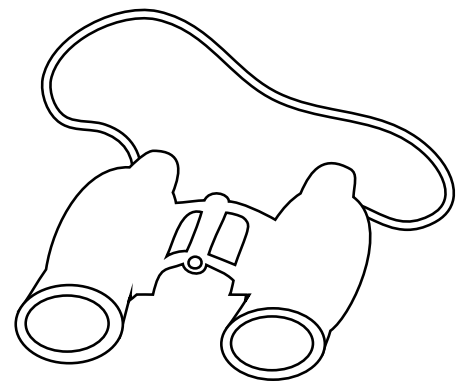
Word Bank

process attitude convince explore solution ability

I have the ability to do a lot of different things. I can hike, cook, play sports, and read well. On Saturday, I chose to take a hike. The sun was shining and I had a positive attitude. I felt really great about the day. I knew the hike would be special. I tried to convince my brother to join me on the hike, but he did not want to. He thought the hike would not be fun.



To prepare for a hike, there is a process to follow. I put on my hiking clothes. Then, I gathered my gear that would keep me safe. I used a backpack to hold water, bandages, and other supplies. I wanted to explore the mountain and look at the trees and the birds. I needed to find my hat and my binoculars, but they were lost. My mom helped me find a solution to the problem. I borrowed my dad's hiking gear instead.



Part 2 **Student answers will vary, but may include:**

Directions: Answer the question using the sentence stem.

How does vocabulary help you as a reader?

Vocabulary helps me as a reader because I am able to understand what I am reading.

I do not get stuck on words when I know what they mean.

Name _____

Date _____

Answer Key

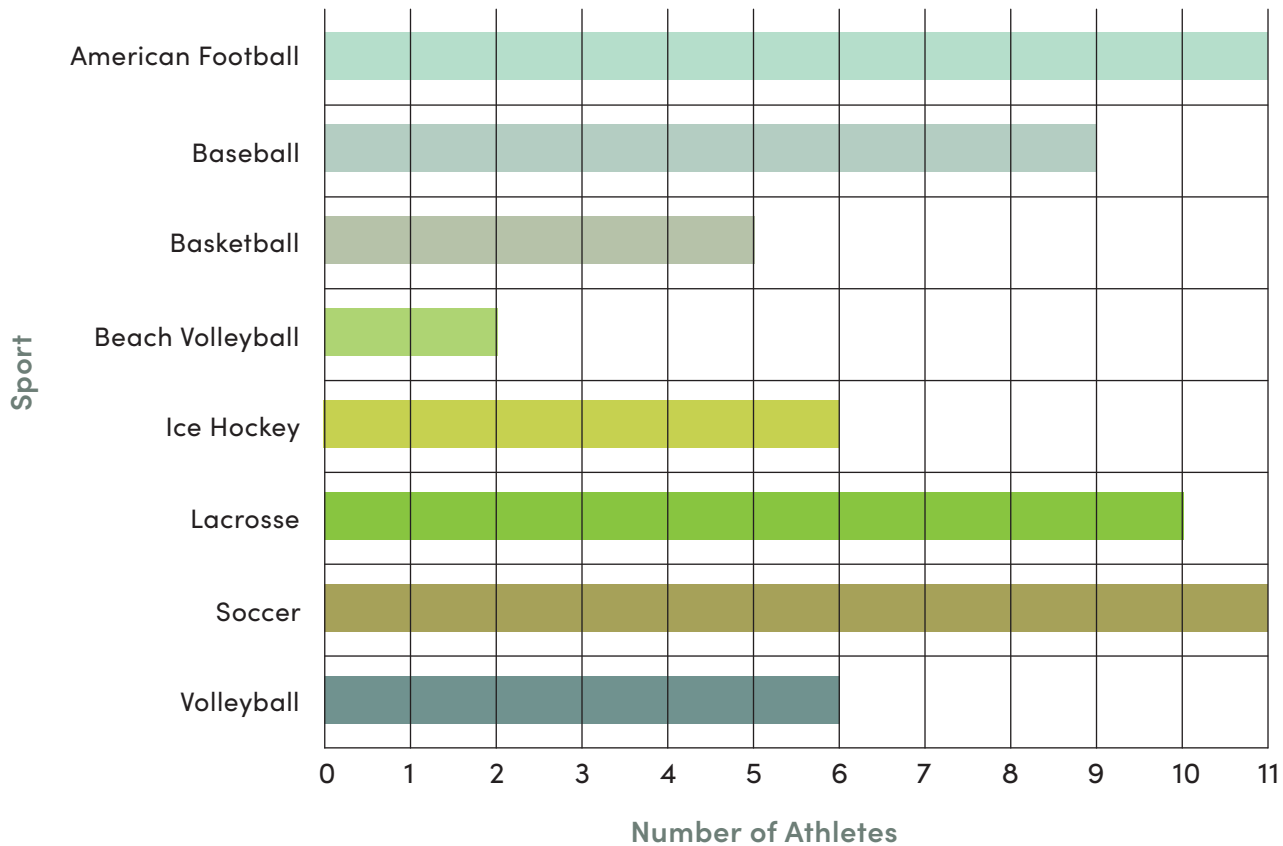
READING A BAR GRAPH

Number of Athletes

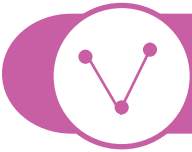


Use the bar graph below to answer the questions that follow.

Number of Athletes Playing at a Time



1. Which sports have the most number of athletes playing at a time? American football and soccer
2. How many more athletes are on the basketball court at a time than on the beach volleyball court? 3
3. Which sports have the same number of athletes playing at a time? American football and soccer, and ice hockey and volleyball
4. Which sport has the least number of athletes playing at a time? Beach volleyball
5. How many fewer athletes are playing lacrosse at a time than soccer? 1
6. Which sport has 9 athletes playing at a time? Baseball

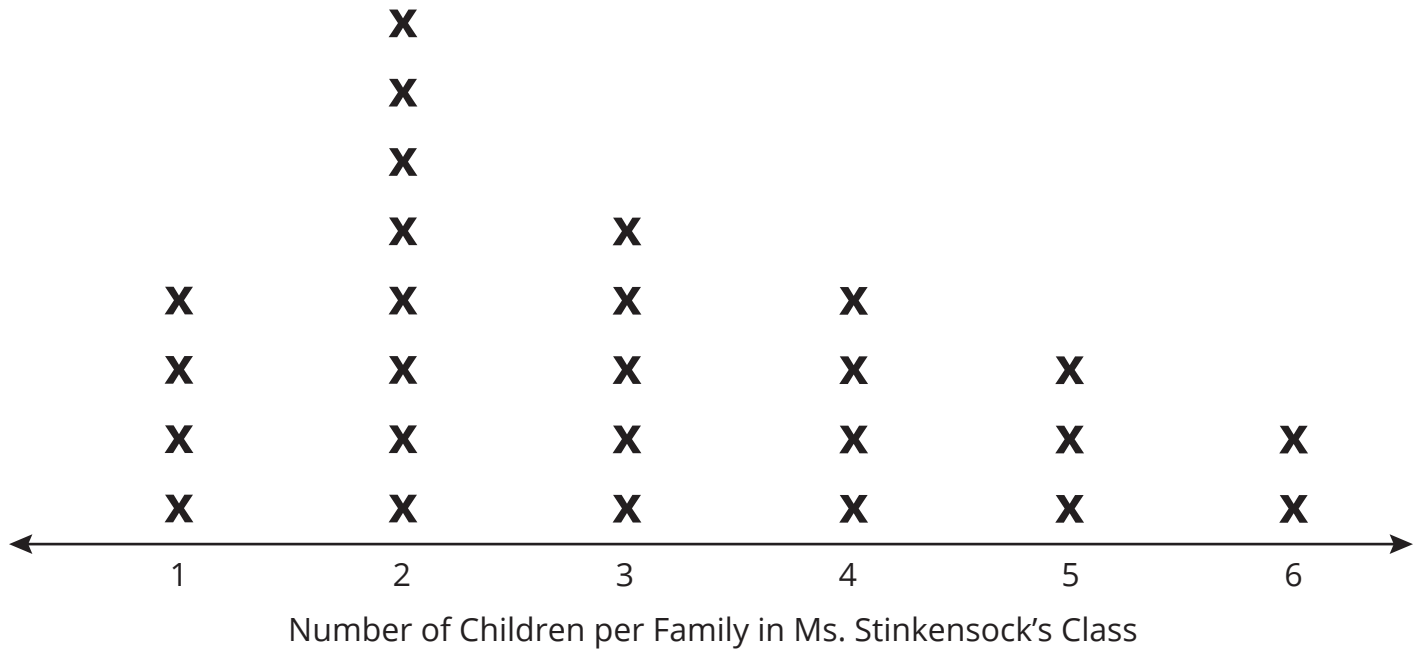


Word Problems: Interpreting Line Plots

Name _____

Date _____

Use the line plot to answer the questions below.



Answers

1. How many students have 5 children in their family? 3

2. What is the highest number of children per family in this graph? 6

3. What is the most common number of children per family? 2

How many students have that amount? 8

4. Why is there no zero category? **The data is from a class of students so every X represents a family that has at least one child.**

5. If you were to add up all of the children in the families that have three children per family, how many children would there be? Explain your thinking.

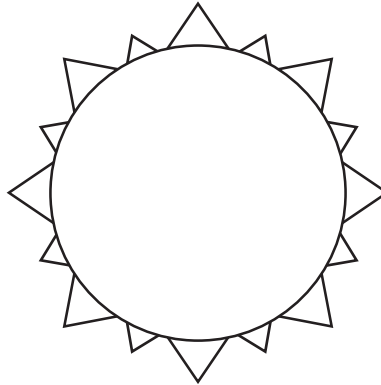
15 (5 families have 3 children; $5 \times 3 = 15$)

Learning the Moon's Phases



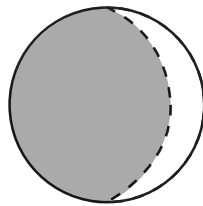
Did you know?

The moon is different every night. It grows from a thin crescent to a full moon. Then it shrinks back to a crescent every month! That's because the moon rotates around the Earth, and the sun's light reflects off of the moon at different angles.

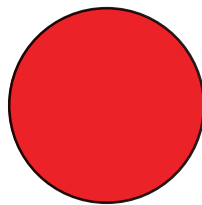


As the moon orbits the Earth, we can only see a portion of the lit up side. When we can see all of the moon lit up, it is called a **full moon**. When we can't see any of the moon lit up, this is called a **new moon**. Which moon phase do you like best?

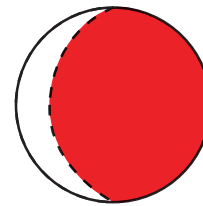
Directions: Each of the eight moon phases is labeled in the diagram below. Fill in the shadows to show how the moon looks in each phase. Then, color the sun and Earth!



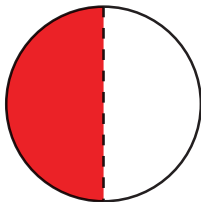
2. Waxing Crescent



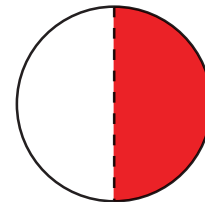
1. New Moon



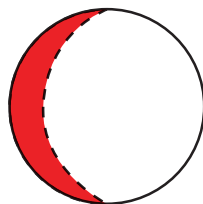
8. Waning Crescent



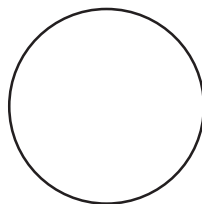
3. First Quarter



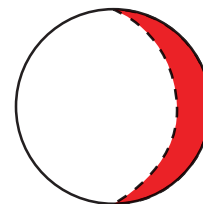
7. Last Quarter



4. Waxing Gibbous



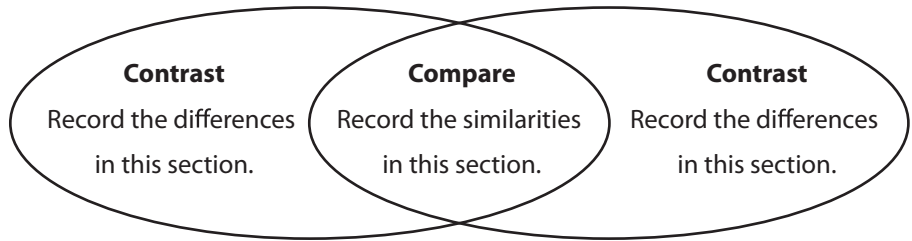
5. Full Moon



6. Waning Gibbous

Compare and Contrast: Chemical and Physical Changes

*When we **compare** and **contrast**, we look for the similarities and differences.



Directions: Use these two informational texts to complete the graphic organizer.

In science, it is important to know the difference between **chemical** and **physical** changes. Sometimes it can be hard to know the difference, but other times the changes are obvious.

Chemical Changes

A chemical change is a change to matter. There is a change in energy. It is when matter changes into a new substance and cannot change back into its original form. When a tree burns and releases energy as heat, a chemical change has occurred.

We usually can not see chemical changes. Sometimes the changes can be seen. That is not the only thing we should look for, though. When things rust, cook, mold, or become ripe, they are going through a chemical change. These are changes that can not be reversed.

Some examples of chemical changes include:

- cake mix bakes in the oven
- a dog's body turns food into energy
- apple pieces turn brown

Physical Changes

A physical change is a change to matter. There is a change, but it does not form a new substance. For example, breaking a crayon in half is a physical change. The crayon is in two pieces, but it is still made of the same substance.

Changes of state, such as melting and freezing, are physical changes. For example, water freezing into ice is a physical change. Ice is the solid form of water.

Some examples of physical changes include:

- aluminum foil is crumpled into a ball
- a glass bottle breaks
- a piece of lumber is sawed in half



Chemical Changes

- Matter changes into new substance
- Can not change back to original form
- Changes can sometimes be seen

Physical Changes

- Matter temporarily changes state
- Changes back to original form
- Changes can always be seen

- Energy is released
- Change to matter
- Changes can be seen

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key

Making Sense of Figurative Language

Figurative Language is a tool that authors use to help readers visualize what is happening in a story or poem.

A **metaphor** is a comparison between two unlike things. It says that one thing is (or was) something else.

Example: The classroom is a zoo during the class party.

(The classroom and the zoo are being compared. We can infer that the classroom and zoo are both messy and crazy.)

Directions: Read the sentences below and determine the meaning of the underlined metaphor. Write your answer on the line.

Answers may vary.



1. The snow is a white blanket in my backyard.

The snow is flat and covers an area in the yard.

2. Sometimes we laugh, and sometimes we cry. Life is a rollercoaster!

Life causes our emotions to go up and down based on happy and sad events.

3. Her heart was broken when she realized she lost her favorite necklace.

She felt very sad.

4. He is a shining star as he performs his magic tricks on the stage.

He was doing a great job.

5. The doctor has no problem staying up late because she is a night owl.

The doctor liked to stay up late at night.

6. I always ask my teacher about vocabulary words because he is a dictionary.

The teacher knows a lot about words.

7. The manager's brain is a computer when he solves problems for other people.

The manager is very smart.

8. Near the mountain, the calm lake was a mirror.

The surface of the lake was smooth and reflected the scenery.

9. After it is mowed, the lawn is a green carpet.

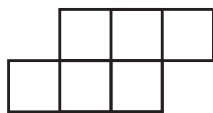
The lawn was green and covered a large area.

10. The clouds are cotton balls as they sit in the bright blue sky.

The clouds are white and fluffy.

Answer Key**Area: Counting Unit Squares**

Area is the measurement of the square units inside a shape. Each square inside the shape is 1 square unit.

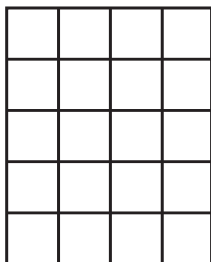


Area: 6 square units



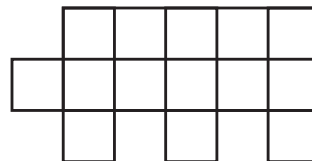
Directions: Find the area of the shape by counting the square units.

1.



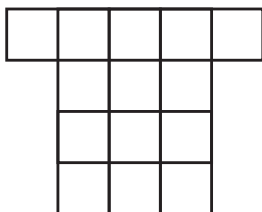
Area: 20 square units

2.



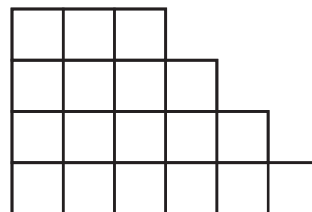
Area: 14 square units

3.



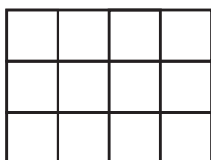
Area: 14 square units

4.



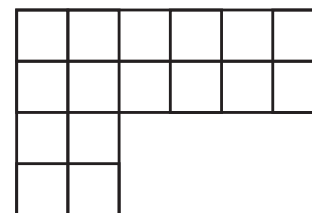
Area: 18 square units

5.



Area: 12 square units

6.



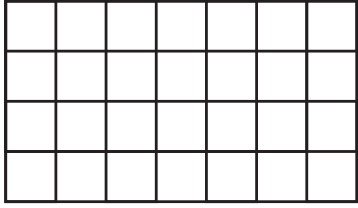
Area: 16 square units

Name: _____

Date: _____

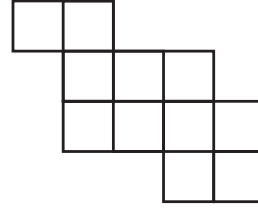
Answer Key

7.



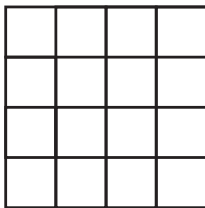
Area: 28 square units

8.



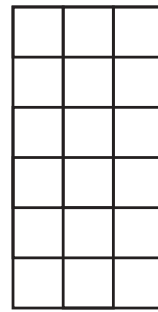
Area: 11 square units

9.



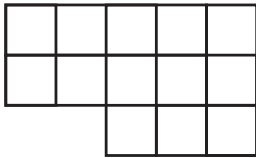
Area: 16 square units

10.



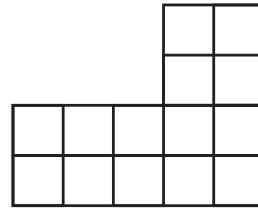
Area: 18 square units

11.



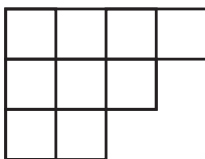
Area: 13 square units

12.



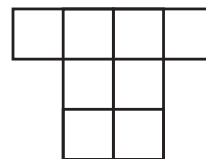
Area: 14 square units

13.



Area: 9 square units

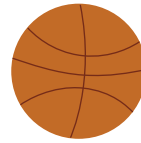
14.



Area: 8 square units

MATH MADNESS Answer Key

It's the Same Area

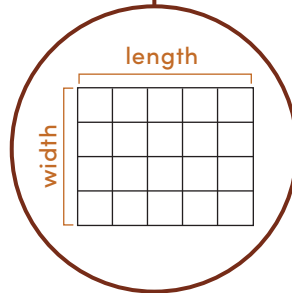


Area is the measurement of the square units inside a shape.

Counting the total number of unit squares within a figure is one way to find the area. This is why we label the units as "square units."

Count the unit squares inside the shape.

Area = 20 square units



Multiplying the length of the sides is another way to find the area.

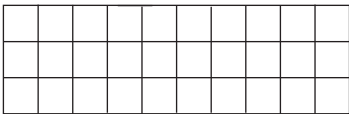
What is the length? 5

What is the width? 4

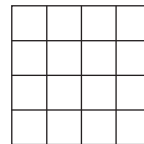
Multiply the length times width.

Area = 20 square units

PART 1: Count the unit squares to find the area of the shapes.

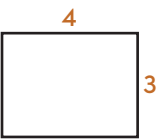


Area = 30 square units

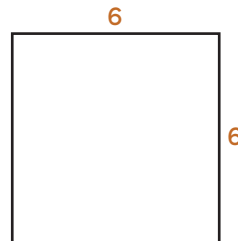


Area = 16 square units

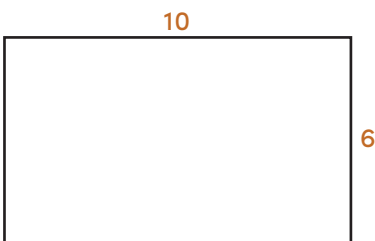
PART 2: Multiply to find the area.



Area = 12 square units



Area = 36 square units



Area = 60 square units



Area = 15 square units

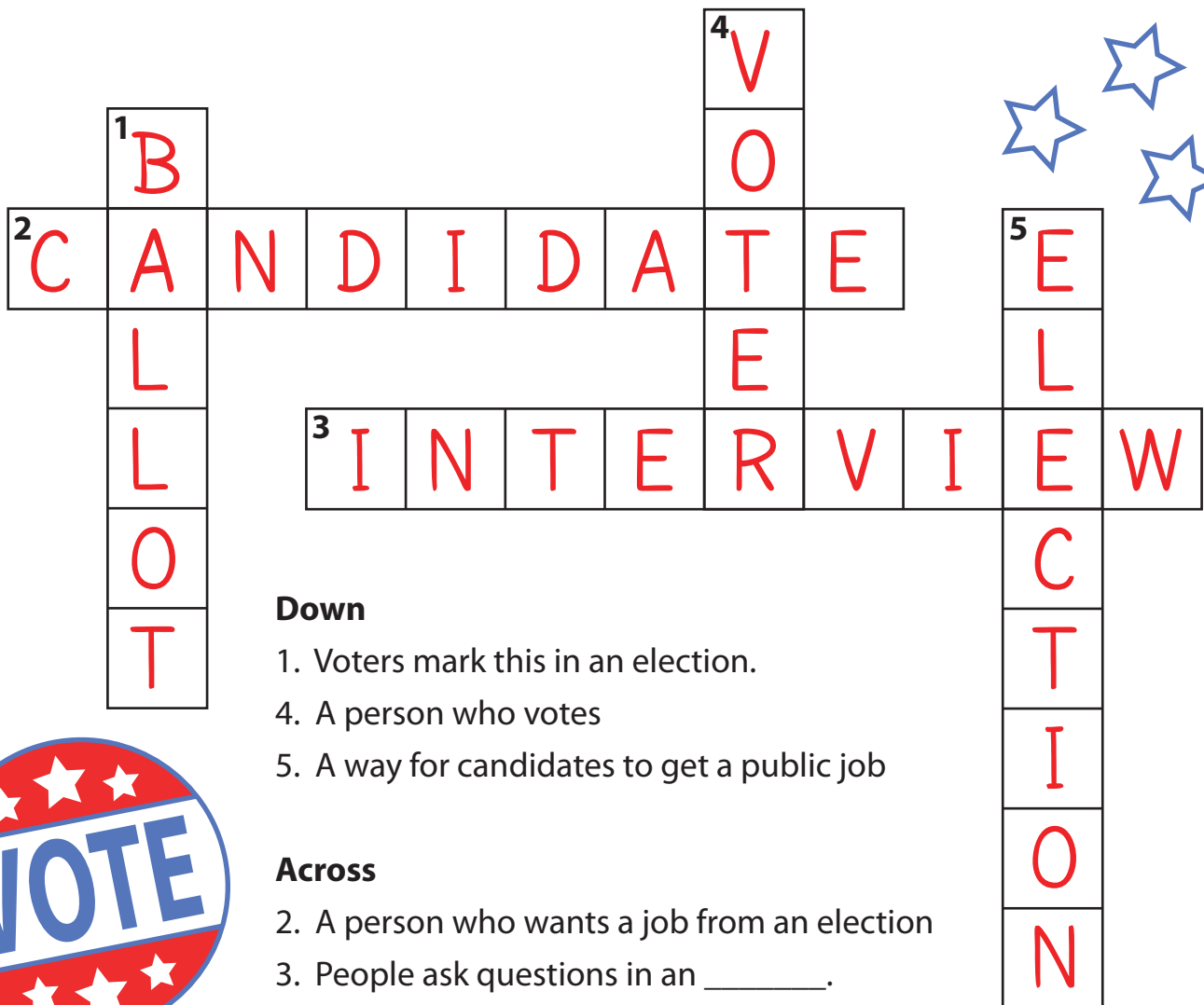
Keywords in an Election

Directions: Read the paragraph about elections. Then fill in the crossword with the words from the word box.

An **election** is a way to pick someone for a public job. The job is to make decisions that affect people. The people who want the job are **candidates**. Candidates try to get a job in an election. Candidates tell everyone their ideas in **interviews**. People ask the candidate questions in an interview. Then candidates answer the questions. Candidates want to help **voters**. Usually, voters pick the candidate they want on Election Day. On the **ballot**, voters mark which candidate they want. Some people vote through the mail using a mail-in ballot, usually before Election Day.

Word Box

candidate	voter	election	ballot	interview
-----------	-------	----------	--------	-----------



Down

- Voters mark this in an election.
- A person who votes
- A way for candidates to get a public job

Across

- A person who wants a job from an election
- People ask questions in an _____.



Answer Key

SEQUENCE THE STORY: Roller Skating



The sentences below are all mixed up! Read the story about Lisa and Jeanie, two friends who like to roller skate together in their neighborhood. Write numbers to put the story's events in order.

Read the sentences from the first part of the story. Number the events 1-6.

5	When Lisa got to Jeanie's house, Jeanie was already waiting on the front steps in her skates, helmet, and pads. "Ready to go?" asked Lisa.
3	"Of course," said Lisa's mom. "Just make sure you wear your gear." So Lisa strapped on her helmet, elbow pads, and knee pads.
2	"Mom, can I go skating outside with Jeanie?" Lisa asked her mother.
6	"You bet I am!" Jeanie said excitedly. "Wanna race to the park?"
1	It had been raining all week, but the sun was finally shining on Saturday morning. Jeanie asked Lisa if she wanted to go roller skating.
4	Then Lisa laced up her roller skates and headed toward Jeanie's house.

Now read the sentences from the second part of the story. Number the events 7-12.

7	"Last one there owes the other a smoothie!" replied Lisa. And the girls took off toward the park, giggling as they went.
12	Lisa took a moment to catch her breath. "I'm okay," she told Jeanie. "But I'd feel even better if I had a nice cold smoothie!" she grinned.
9	Thinking of the delicious smoothie she would enjoy if she won the race, Lisa started speeding up. But the curve in the sidewalk made it hard to keep going in the right direction.
8	Lisa and Jeanie were almost to the park. There was just one more big curve in the sidewalk before they arrived.
11	"Lisa, are you okay?" Jeanie asked. Lisa's pants and shirt were covered in mud, and she looked shaken.
10	Before she could slow down, Lisa's roller skates hit the muddy grass at the edge of the curve. She tumbled down, and Jeanie quickly went back to check on her friend.



Answer Key

A **diamante poem** (also known as a diamond poem) is a seven-line poem that forms the shape of a diamond. Instead of sentences, diamante poems are made with individual nouns, adjectives, and verbs. They can either describe one central topic or two opposing topics. Diamante poems do not have to rhyme.

Below is the correct layout for a diamante poem:

Noun
 adjective, adjective
 verb, verb, verb
 noun, noun, noun, noun
 verb, verb, verb
 adjective, adjective
 Noun

A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea. Write an example of a noun: Answers will vary.

An **adjective** describes or modifies a noun. Write an example of an adjective: Answers will vary.

A **verb** is an action or state of being. Write an example of a verb: Answers will vary.

There are two different types of diamante poems. One type focuses on one central topic, with all seven lines describing the same idea. The first and last noun should have the same or similar meanings. The second type of diamante poem describes two opposing topics. The fourth line is where the transition from one topic to another happens. The first and last noun should have opposite meanings.

In the second diamante poem below, can you identify where the topic changes from summer to winter? Put a star ★ in the poem where the topic starts to change.

Example 1: One central topic



Example 2: Two opposing topics



Name _____ Date _____

Now it's your turn! Fill in the blanks to complete this diamante poem:



Sample Answers:

Kittens

_____ **sleepy** _____ , soft
(adjective)

pouncing, _____ **purring** _____ , napping
(verb)

yarn, _____ **whiskers** _____ ball, _____ **leash** _____
(noun) (noun)

barking, jumping, _____ **running** _____
(verb)

fluffy, _____ **playful** _____
(adjective)

_____ **Puppies** _____
(noun)



Does this poem describe one topic or two? two (kittens and puppies)

Write your own diamante poem using the spaces below.

You can choose to write about one central idea or two opposing ideas.

Poems will vary.

_____ (noun)

_____ (adjective) , _____ (adjective)

_____ (verb) , _____ (verb) , _____ (verb)

_____ (noun) , _____ (noun) , _____ (noun) , _____ (noun)

_____ (verb) , _____ (verb) , _____ (verb)

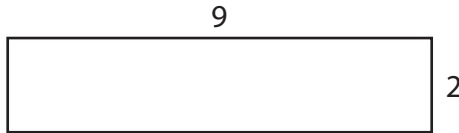
_____ (adjective) , _____ (adjective)

_____ (noun)

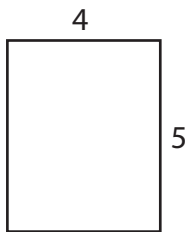
Answer Key**Area of Rectangular Rooms**

Area is the measurement of the square units inside a shape. Use the equation to find area:

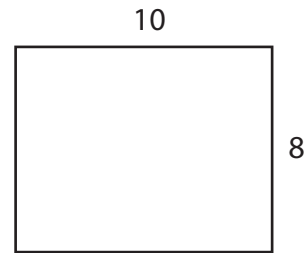
$$\text{Length} \times \text{Width} = \text{Area}$$

Length: 9Width: 2Area: 18 square units

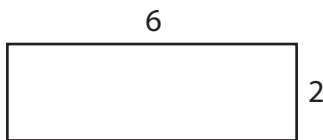
1

Length: 4Width: 5Area: 20 square units

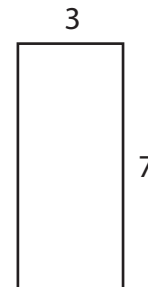
4

Length: 10Width: 8Area: 80 square units

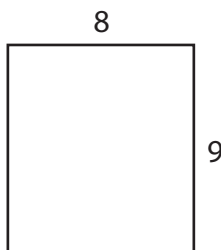
2

Length: 6Width: 2Area: 12 square units

5

Length: 3Width: 7Area: 21 square units

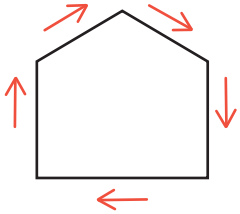
3

Length: 8Width: 9Area: 72 square units

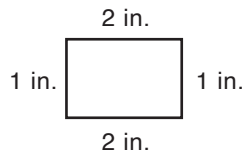
Answer Key

Presenting Perimeter

Directions: Add the lengths of the sides and then write the **perimeter (P)** on the line below.



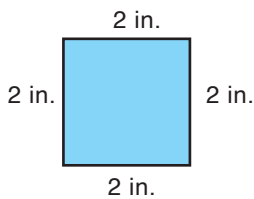
Perimeter (P):
The distance
around a figure.



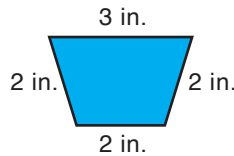
To find the perimeter, add
the length of each side together.

$$\text{Perimeter (P)} = 1 \text{ in.} + 1 \text{ in.} + 2 \text{ in.} + 2 \text{ in.} = 6 \text{ in.}$$

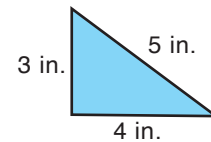
1.



$$P = \underline{8 \text{ in.}}$$

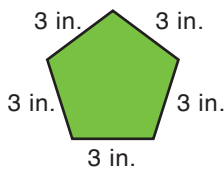


$$P = \underline{9 \text{ in.}}$$

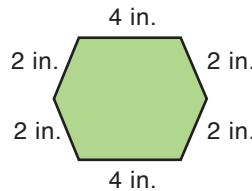


$$P = \underline{12 \text{ in.}}$$

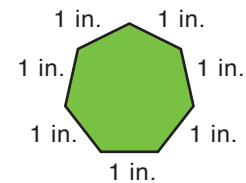
2.



$$P = \underline{15 \text{ in.}}$$

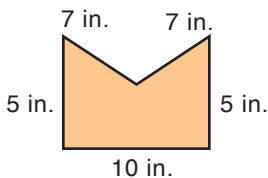


$$P = \underline{16 \text{ in.}}$$

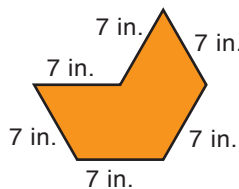


$$P = \underline{7 \text{ in.}}$$

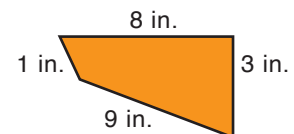
3.



$$P = \underline{34 \text{ in.}}$$

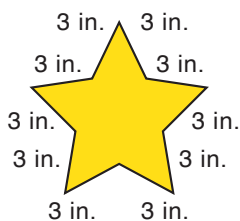


$$P = \underline{42 \text{ in.}}$$

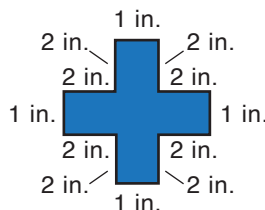


$$P = \underline{21 \text{ in.}}$$

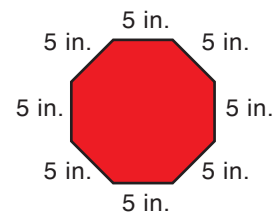
4.



$$P = \underline{30 \text{ in.}}$$



$$P = \underline{20 \text{ in.}}$$



$$P = \underline{40 \text{ in.}}$$

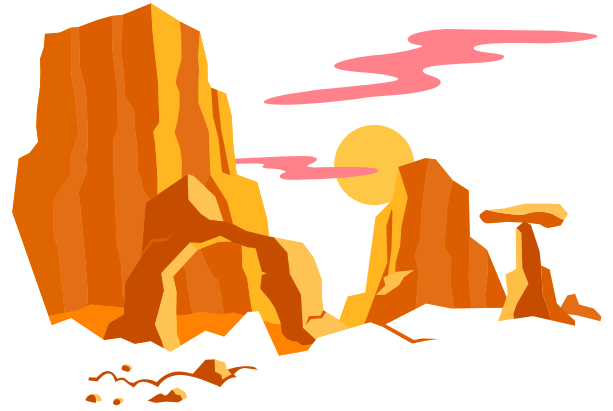
Name _____

Date _____

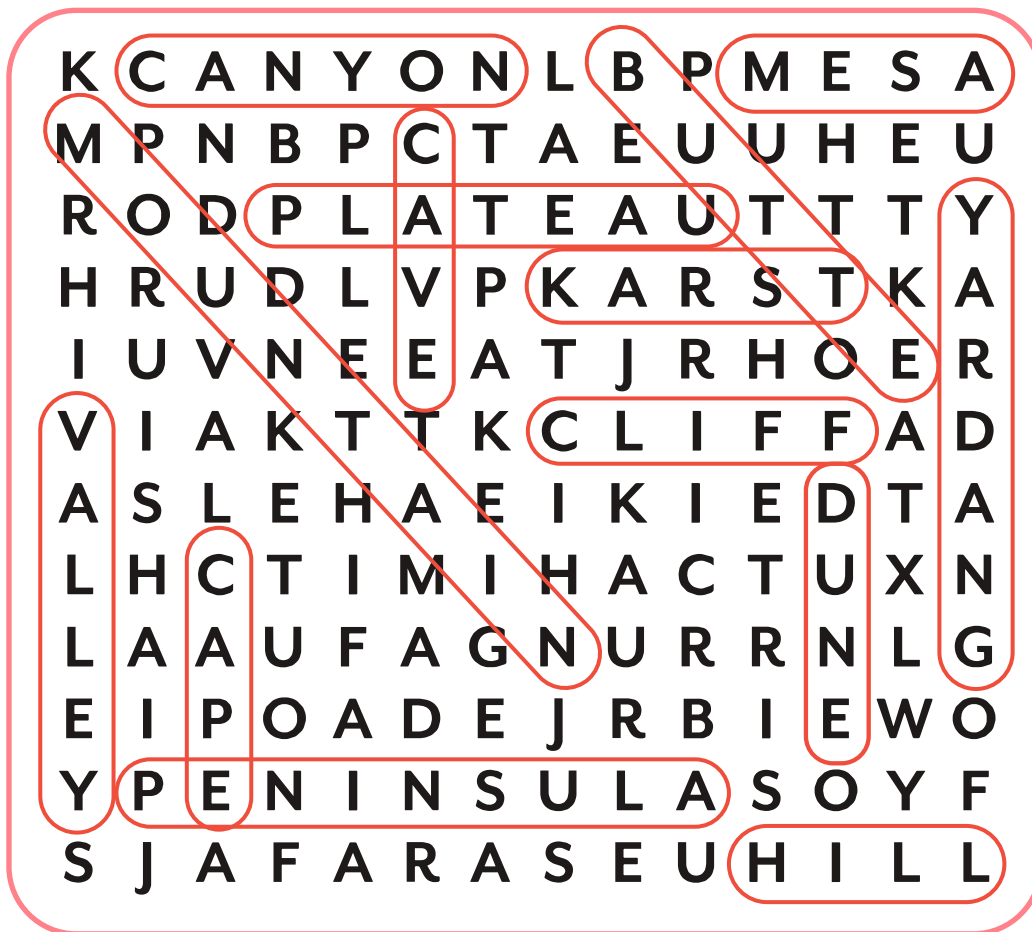
Answer Key

What Is a Landform?

A **landform** is any natural feature of Earth's surface that is made up of rock, dirt, or minerals. Landforms can be created in many different ways, including through weathering and erosion, by volcanic eruptions, by the movement of Earth's crust, and even by the growth of living things!



Directions: Use the word bank to circle the landform terms in the word search puzzle.



Word Bank:

Karst
Cave
Valley
Hill

Mountain
Yardang
Butte
Mesa

Plateau
Canyon
Cliff
Dune

Peninsula
Cape